The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE RECEIVES STRICT ATTENTION.

Financial Recommendations to Congress.—Informal Conferences Held by the Democratic Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—No message ever written by President Cleveland was more attentively listened to than that sent in today. The general topics treated by the message, including the foreign relations of the government, were all that any Democrat could desire, and the financial recommendations cannot be fully understood until considered in connection with Secretary Carlise's annual report, to be sent to Congress tomorrow, which contains the details of the plan for a reform of the currency of the country which the President so strongly endorses in his message. What wil be the result of these financial recommendations it will be impossible to say until the sentiment of the Democrats has had time to become apparent.

Speaker Crisp looked quite as good natured when he rapped the House to order as he could possibly have looked had a majority of the House been as fortunate as himself in getting re-elected, and his own re-election to the Speakership been assured. Indeed, the most noticeable feature on the Democratic side of the House, aside from the entirely too numerous empty chairs, was the prevailing good nature of those who were defeated last month. If the Republicans expected to see an array of long faces they were disappointed.

There have been a number of informal conferences of Democratic Senators and Representatives for the purpose of discussing the probability of reaching an agreement on a programme for the session, and there is some talk of holding a joint caucus and requiring every man who attends to pledge himself to stand by whatever programme the caucus adopts. If pledges could be secured from a sufficient number to control both House and Senate that would be an excellent idea, but it is certain that there are six or more Democratic Senators who would not pledge themselves.

Like numerous other fake stories, that asserting that President Cleveland was offended with Admiral Walker because of the report he made on affairs at Hawaii, has been disproved in a striking manner by the official order placing Admiral Walker at the head of the Light House Board, a position that is considered by Naval officers one of the most desirable under the government. The President seems to have a special liking for this method of knocking out silly stories. It is much better and far more convincing than a stereotyped denial.

Treasury officials take no stock in the stories that Congress will refuse to appropriate the money needed to put the income tax into operation, for the very simple reason that there are no more opponents of that tax in either Senate or House than there were when it was incorporated in the tariff bill. That is the common sense view of the matter. If the opponents of the tax could not prevent its being included in the tariff bill, they certainly cannot prevent an appropriation to be put into effect. There is reason, too, for the belief that Senator Hill, who led the fight against the income tax in the Senate will not only refuse to aid in trying to defeat the appropriation but will himself vote for it, as he is on record as opposing any and all attempts to embarrass officials by withholding appropriations asked for, to be used in carrying out existing laws.

Representative Cooper, of Fla., thinks the proper way to fill the office of postmaster is to have him elected by the voters of his town or township, and he proposes to push a bill providing therefor. He is also strongly in favor of the adoption of some system of currency reform that will give the needed elasticity to our currency, either that proposed by Secretary Carlisle or something else upon which a majority can get together, and of a bill providing for the building of the Nicaragua canal. He says that if he could have his way he would make this session of Congress, short as it will be, memorable in the history of the Democratic party. It's a pity there are not more Democrats of the same mind.

Although nothing can be officially stated, because no official action has yet been taken, there is little room for doubt that the subcommittee which went to Cleveland, Ohio, to investigate charges against Judge Ricks, of having appropriated fees properly belonging to the government to his own use, will in its report to the full Judiciary Committee of the House take the ground that the charge was proven, in fact, virtually admitted by Judge Ricks himself. It is thought that the question of whether impeachment proceedings shall be instituted will be left for the full committee to decide. The committee will make its report to the House before the holidays, unless something not now expected shall occur to prevent, and it is expected to favor impeachment.

The sugar scandal has raised its ugly head again, and the same Democratic Senators whose names were most conspicuously smirched during the preparation of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill are again figuring in the rumor in a manner that is decidedly unpleasant to Democrats generally, however the trio of Senators may look at the matter. Many Democrats are in favor of settling this business for good and all by just putting all sugar on the free list.

THAT INCOME TAX.

Carlisle Has the Regulations on His Desk at Washington.

Secretary Carlisle has upon his desk the completed regulations as prepared by Superintendent Pugh on putting the income tax into effect. He will give them consideration probably next week. The regulations are very voluminous as they now stand and provide as far as can now be foreseen for every conceivable question that may arise in the execution of that law.

Two forms are provided, one for the return of the income of individuals and one for the return of corporations. The latter forms provide for every kind of corporation taxable under the law. A curious feature of the law is the section that directs that "profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year, for which the income is estimated," shall be subject to taxation. What constitutes "profits and gains" in the eye of the law is a question that treasury officials fear will prove perplexing. As during the present fiscal year there will be only six months' expenses to be incurred from January 1, 1895, to June 30, 1895, in carrying out the law, it is probable that Secretary Carlisle's urgency estimate on account of the income tax will not be more than $300,000, but that appropriation for the next fiscal year, when the law will be in full operation, it is expected will reach $400,000 or perhaps more. So far but $700 of the appropriation of $9,000 for putting this law into effect have been expended, but when all the necessary printing is done, this amount will be nearly if not entirely exhausted.

ESHER'S FIGURES TOO HIGH.

Dubs' Followers Dispute the Chicago Bishop's Statement.

The Dubs' faction of the Evangelical church deny the statement made by Bishop Esher, of Chicago, leader of the Bowman-Esher faction, in an interview with a representative of the *Patriot* Thursday last that there are 20,000 Esherites in Pennsylvania and that there are 8,000 members of this faction in the East Pennsylvania conference.

"Immediately after the supreme court decision at Pittsburg on October 1," said a follower of Bishop Dubs, "all the presiding elders in the East Pennsylvania conference asked every pastor in his district to get the signatures of all members of his charge who desired to remain with us. A canvass was at once made of each charge. Blanks have been sent to every anti-Esher minister in the East Pennsylvania conference to ascertain the actual number of members that adhere to our side, with this result: Total number of members in 1891, at the time of the split, 18,533, total number of members that have so far signified their loyalty to our side, 11,977, with twelve charges to hear from yet that show only a small loss to our side; these charges numbered 2,757 members in 1891, and allowing for the same pro rata loss on these as loss sustained on reported members we would have a membership of 14,274 in the conference. It will not fall below this figure as there are several large congregations among those that have not yet reported that are almost wholly on our side.

"At a meeting of the presiding elders of the Central and Pittsburg conferences last week, the fact was brought out that there were positively not more than 800 Esher adherents in these two conferences, having a total membership of 26,000. In an interview Bishop Esher stated that their strength was about 150,000 throughout the country. It was shown by the latest statistics in the arguments before the supreme courts in Ohio and Pennsylvania that the membership was about equally divided, yet the total membership of both factions was a little less than 155,000 about eight months ago."

All Hungry.

Gov. Hastings is now suffering under a real calamity. There are about 50 appointments to make and for these he says he already has 5000 applications on file.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

HE WAS SELFISH.

Wouldn't Pass Around the Snicker and Lost His Whisky.

This fall a year ago a circumstance happened in the Bear Meadows lumber camp which will do to print in the REPORTER. A party of hunters came up from Shamokin to hunt deer and put up at one of the lumber camps in the Bear Meadows. Among them was a Shamokin landlord who had a quart bottle full of "smile" along, as it had got to be a constitutional requirement with him. Before the lumbermen left for their work and in full view of 'em the Shamokin tavern keeper pulled his bottle of lightning from his lunch chest, took a healthy eye-shutter, and then placed the bottle back to its nest in the chest, without as much as saying, "boys, wont you take a smile." The proceeding seemed very unparliamentary to the lumbermen, and they went to their work in silence and sore of heart—a bottle of whisky in camp and all to run down one channel, such a thing "never was known in all Israel before."

Next morning all hands and hunters were up, and in this august presence our landlord again unconcernedly pulled forth his bottle and passed the the second section of his constitutional amendment—down his throat, and the nectar went back to the chest. Sadness and thirst rendered the lumbermen speechless. They went to their work and he on his hunt. He got back in the afternoon tired and venisonless and naturally went to his chest to get a drop of consolation; the bottle was there but there wasn't a speck of the whistle moistener in it. The boss of the lumbermen was there.

"Who stohle all my whisky? if I find out d— ef I don't shoot whoever it was, and when my comrades get in I'll rout this shanty."

The boss bid the infuriated man be composed; he didn't drink any of the liquor because he didn't like whisky and more, he didn't know who did, likely it was the hands.

"Well," says the landlord, "I'm going rid out this camp and shoot whoever drank my whisky."

The boss again told him too keep cool; there were a half dozen camps within a mile and if he kicked up a fuss there could be word sent out for enough of hands in less than half an hour to chaw up his whole party.

"Is that so?" Yes, says the boss.

"Well then I'll let the whisky matter drop, but to be a couple of miles from a hotel and have no whisky, 'ell come near killen me."

The boss told him he should have known better than to get into a lumber camp with only one quart of whisky and then drink it alone in the presence of the hands. There were deer around there but the lumbermen did not show the hunters tracks, crossings or lick, because there wasn't a lick offered from the bottle.

Next morning the hunters pulled out for Shamokin without game, but a little wiser.

Our List for Holidays.

Clothing, Trunks, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, and Telescopes, White and Colored Shirts, Night Robes, Collars and Cuffs, Soft and Stiff Hats, Toboggan Caps or Toques, Neck Wear, Ties, Scarfs and Bows, Underwear; White Linen and Initial Silk Handkerchiefs; Hosiery; Wool and Cotton Sweaters and Cardigan Jackets; Ladies and Gentlemens Garters; Suspenders; Gloves and Mittens, Mackintoshes; House Coats; Trunk Straps and Umbrellas.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors and Clothiers,
Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M, Swartz, Tusseyville.

For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—The rush for winter goods is here and we are as busy as always.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

COURT NEWS.

PROCEEDINGS SINCE LAST WEDNESDAY.

The Young Horse Thieves Sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory.—To Clear the Docket Two Courts are Held.

Wednesday afternoon court called at 1.45 with Hon. A. O. Furst on the bench; Associate Judges Riley and Faulkner have not been present since Monday, the former being sick.

Com. vs. Joseph Travis continued from the forenoon session; verdict guilty of assault and battery; sentence suspended until Wednesday next.

Com. vs. J. L. Showers; charge forgery; prosecutor J. M. Neubauer. This is the young man who traveled over a portion of the state and got the landlords at the hotels whereat he was stopping to cash checks for him, which turned out to be forgeries. He was captured at Olean, New York and brought back on requisition papers from Gov. Pattison and lodged in jail in Bellefonte. The defendant plead guilty and after a strong plea for clemency by J. C. Meyer, one of his counsel, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution and to undergo a term of imprisonment in the western penitentiary for two years and eleven months.

Com. vs. Wm. Gares; charge larceny; prosecutrix Lida Gibson. This defendant is a well-known police officer in Bellefonte and was called to the house of I. N. Gibson on Thomas St., on the night of the 28th day of Sept. last, Mr. Gibson having been drinking on that day and Mrs. Gibson was afraid to stay in the house alone. It is alleged by the prosecution that Mr. Gares during that night took from the pocketbook of Mrs. Gibson forty-five dollars in paper money. Court called at 8.45 Thursday morning and this case completed at 11.45, when the jury retired to the jury room for deliberation.

Court adjourned on Thursday noon until Friday morning at nine o'clock.

Friday morning court called at nine o'clock and the jury in the case of the Com. vs. Wm. Gares after having been out since the day previous send in a communication to the court whereupon the court ordered the jury to be brought into the court room and gave them further instructions, and then sent them back for further deliberation.

Com. vs. Thomas Johnson and Lemuel Poorman; charge malicious mischief; prosecutrix Amanda Rote. This is the same case wherein the indictment was quashed on Tuesday on motion of defendants counsel, whereupon the district attorney sent a new bill in to the grand jury. This case grows out of the flood af the 20th day of May of this year; the prosecutrix alleges that these defendants deliberately turned the water out of its natural channel on to the lot of the prosecutrix, destroying her lot and crops; verdict not guilty and county to pay the costs.

At 11.40 the jury in the case of Com. vs. Wm. Gares sent in another communication to the court in reference to the stairway as related by I. N. Gibson, the jury was brought into the court room and the testimony of I. N. Gibson read from the stenographer's notes. The jury having been out for nearly twenty-eight hours returned a verdict of not guilty at 3.25.

Other commonwealth cases not already mentioned were as follows:

Com. vs. Wm. Rodgers; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Ellie Immel; settled.

Com. vs. Spenson Breon; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Rebecca Sheesley; true bill.

Com. vs. Martin Garman and Geo. Cunningham; charge cruelty to animals; prosecutor Frank Bosch; true bill.

Com. vs. Frank Davis; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Annie Simpsen; settled.

Com. vs. Annie Simpson; charge open lewdness; prosecutor Wm. Gares. bill ignored and the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Henry Sampsel and James Huey; charge misdemeanor in office; prosecutor Wm. Grove, Jr.; bill ignored and county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John Sepoliger, John Petrick, Learning Borings, Al. Kalpatrick, Mike Vaukner, and Andy Emick; charge larceny; prosecutor George Courtze; discharged for want of evidence in a habeas corpus proceeding a few weeks ago.

Com. vs. Samuel Immel; charge incestuous fornication; prosecutrix Mary Immel; true bill.

Com. vs. Peter Coon; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Sarah Haucht; true bill.

Com. vs. James F. Norton; charge cruelty to animals; prosecutor Frank Bosch; settled.

Com. vs. Fred Walter; charge larceny; prosecutor F. W. E. Snyder; bill ignored.

Com. vs. Franklin Nighthart; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Celie Noll; true bill.

Com. vs. John Brickley; charge f. and b. prosecutrix Sarah Singer; true bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Kessler, Reuben Billmeyer and J. P. Maurer; charge assault and battery; prosecutor Geo. E. Mensch true bill.

Com. vs. Rebecca Davis and Dolly Davis; charge cruelty to animals; prosecutor Frank Bosch; bill ignored and prosecutor Frank Bosch to pay costs.

Com. vs. Richard Fink; charge assault and battery and maintenance; prosecutor Orlando Weston; true bill.

Com. vs. John H. Rishel. charge surety of the peace and maintenance; prosecutrix Alice L. Rishel; true bill.

The civil list of cases was taken up on Friday afternoon and the first case called was A. Walter, trustee for Hosiery or Knitting Works vs. W. K. Alexander. This suit was brought to collect balance due from the defendant on a subscription to the plaintiffs; verdict for $68.48.

E. S. Dorworth vs. James McMullen; judgment conferred in favor of the plaintiff for $32.33 with stay of execution for four months.

Bridget A. Smith vs. James Burns, sr. This suit is brought to recover on book account; verdict on Friday morning in favor of the plaintiff for $168.01.

Hannah Groves, administrator of etc., of Wm. Groves, dec'd. vs. Sarah Yarnell. This suit is brought to recover book account for medical services by Dr. W. C. Groves; verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $56.

Hannah Groves administratrix of etc. of Wm. Groves, dec'd. vs. Lewis Miller; action to recover on book account; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $5.28.

Hannah Groves, administratrix of etc. of Wm. Groves, dec'd., vs. Daniel Malone; the defendant invoked the statue of limitation, when the plaintiff plead surprise and the case was continued until next term at the costs of the defendant.

Hannah Groves administrator of etc. of Wm. Groves, dec'd. vs. Edward Packer; the plaintiff suffered a voluntary non suit.

Other civil cases for the first weeks' conrt not already referred to were disposed of as follows:

Lucy Auman vs. Samuel J. McClintick; continued.

Joel Tressler vs. Charles F. Beck; continued.

Emanuel Harter vs. Kate Neese; continued.

All jurors were discharged on Saturday noon and court adjourned at 3 p. m. until Monday morning at nine o'clock.

In the matter of the applications by officers Kyle and Rhoades for the statutory reward for the apprehension and arrest of horse thieves as provided by the act of assembly of March 15th, 1821. The court refused the application and decreed that the same be paid to James B. Strohm.

In the case of Com. vs. Charles Meyer and Stanly Ryan who plead guilty to the charge of horse stealing last week, were sentenced to the Reformatory at Huntingdon on Monday morning.

SECOND WEEK OF COURT.

Court called on Monday morning with Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge, and Associate Judge Faulkner on the bench. After hearing a number of petitions the first case taken up was Jacob McLarren vs. Davidson & Son, feigned issue. This case grows out of a levy by the sheriff on the plaintiffs property to satisfy a judgment that the defendants have against I. L. McLarren a marble dealer in Philipsburg, and this action is to test the title of the property as to whether it is the property of this plaintiff or of I. L. McLarren.

At 5.15 Judge Archibald, President Judge of the Lackawanna county courts of Scranton, Pa., came into court whereupon Judge Furst declared a recess of five minutes to give the members of the bar an opportunity of meeting his Honor.

Thomas Lucas, of Howard whs then appointed an additional court reporter for this week.

Tuesday morning in the case of McLarren vs. Davidson; verdict in favor of the defendants for the safe, horse, buggy and harness and in favor of the plaintiff for all of the ressdue of the personal property of I. L. McLarren, namely all the monuments, tombstones, unfinished marble, and tools in the shop on North Front street in the boro of Philipsburg.

Calista Altona Miller vs. Daniel Garman; plea trespass; the plaintiff seeks to recover damages from the defendant, she having fallen on an icy pavement in front of Mr. Garman's residence on High street on the evening of Jan. 26th, 1894 and breaking her arm; the case was tried before Judge Archibald.

Lucy Auman and Chas. C. Auman, her husband, in right of said Lucy Auman vs. Jonathan Lingle; tried before Furst; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the land described in the writ to be released upon payment.

Emma C. Van Newkirk vs. Henry Brown administrator of John Diven, dec'd.; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $131.

Mary Cooke's admr' vs. Robert Confer; tried before Furst. This is an action to establish title to a lot of personal property, such as horses, cattle and farming implements which the sheriff levied upon to satisfy a judgment which the plaintiff holds against Michael Confer and which Robert Confer as belodging to him he having purchased it at private sale on the 3d day of March last. The case was submitted to the jury on Wednesday noon.

Martha Hicks, formerly Martha Richards vs. Thomas B. Cowher, who survives James Cowher dec'd; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $126, with stay of execution.

John I. Thompson vs. Graysdale Mining Co. Limited; this was an action on a promissory note; verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1899.62.

Democrats Will be Scarce.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: The official returns to the state department from all the legislative districts of the commonwealth indicate that the Democrats will have only twenty-eight of the 204 members of the next House of Representatives. The Republicans will have 148 majority in the house and thirty-six in the senate, or 134 on joint ballot. Of the twenty-eight Democrats in the House the three representatives of the Pennsylvania Democracy elected in Philadelphia in the second, third and fourth districts of Philadelphia by Republicans are included. The Democrats have elected one representative in Adams, three in Berks, two in Clarion, two in Columbia, one in Elk, one in Greene, two in Luzern, one in Lycoming, one in Mifflin, one in Monroe, one in Montour, two in Northampton, four in Philadelphia, one in Pike, one in Schuylkill and four in York. Representative Broughal, Demociat, of North ampton, was defeated for re-eleection by only four votes.

Standing of the Dubs and Eshers.

At the Evangelical Esher conference held at Harrisburg this week, the presiding elder of the Pittsburg conference reported that out of 160 churches in it, 53 with 2,300 membership, go with the Esher wing.

It was concluded that wherever the Esher party have a substantial following they proceed to take possession of the church property. Seven churches in the general conference have been sold by the Esherits to the Dubs followers.

After a careful canvas in the three conferences in Pennsylvania the bishops claim that out of the total membership of the church 14,500 will remain loyal to the Esherites, while 14,000 will cling to the Dubs side.

An Indian Relic.

A resident of Mill Hall, Clinton county, while excavating for a cellar on the side of the hill near that borough, found an oblong piece of pottery which is supposed to have been used by the Indians. The relic is 6 inches long, 3 inches deep and 3½ inches wide. The material from which it is made is different from the pieces of pottery that have been found along the river. This particular specimen has some appearance of having been used as a crucible for melting ore.

Tramps to be Arrested.

Judge Metzgar has ordered the arrest of all tramps found begging in Lycoming county, and have them returned to court under the vagrant act of 1879. This action has been deemed necessary to suppress the tramp nuisance in that county. So bold have the tramps become that the people were subjected to many annoyances by their importunities. Even Judge Metzgar himself has been stopped three times within a week by able bodied men, all of whom asked for money. One even had the audacity to follow the judge for quite a distance.

The Ungrateful Tramp.

A tramp went to a Newberry residence the other day and asked for food. The accommodating housewife sat him down at a table, cut him some bread and bade him eat. When the tourist had gone the woman discovered that the butcher knife with which she cut the bread had also departed.

Cleared $22.

Last Thursday evening the ladies of the Presbyterian church held a festival in Harper & Kreamer's hall and the proceeds netted them about twenty-two dollars, which was gratifying to them.

—Coal oil, 10 cts. per gallon.—Isaac Smith & Sons.

THE NEWS.

A. L. Loughborough shot and probably fatally wounded Brickhouse, a football player in a San Francisco saloon during a quarrel about a game.——Three negroes, confined in jail at Charlotte, N. C., tried to burn their way out, and were themselves burnt to death.——Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster predicts that there will be another issue of bonds.——H. Granville Gray was arrested in Philadelphia. He is wanted for swindling.——Pierre J. Gulick, a Harvard student, whose home is in Springfield, Mass., committed suicide.——Albert G. Rideout, president of the Deer Park Improvement Company, was arrested in Jersey City, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.——The Newark Morning Times, the only morning newspaper published in Newark, suspended. The paper was started in October, 1891, by Thomas C. Barr.——During a quarrel in Chicago, Frederick Friesch shot his daughter and her husband and put a ball into his own head.——Councilman W. E. Labry, of Henderson, Ky., was shot by Lee Powell, a colored man, and will probably die.——Thurman Balling, alias "Skeeter," Jesse Snyder and Will Ferris, all members of the Cook gang, were sentenced in the United States Court at Fort Smith, Ark. "Skeeter" received thirty years, and Snyder and Ferris twenty years each in the House of Correction at Detroit, Mich.

Three small children of Mrs. W. K. Walters near Little Rock, Ark., were burned to death.——United States Commissioner Rogers, while trying a case of illegal whiskey-selling at Mount Sterling, Ky., Charles Watkins shot and fatally wounded Green Atkins in the courtroom.——Mrs. Mary Madera, a milliner of Morgantown, W. Va., accepted the offer of $5,000 made by Ephraim Walters, an octogenarian, to marry him, and the wedding took place Thanksgiving Day.——Henry M. Lloyd, a young farmer of Martinsburg, W. Va., was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a friend, Ellis Rush.——The Commercial National Bank of Lamoni, Iowa, was robbed.——At a clay pigeon shoot at New Brunswick, N. J., Henry McCawley and William Griggs were fatally injured by the explosion of a gun.——An earthquake or a tidal wave did considerable damage to the water front of Tacoma, Wash.——Stephen Madden, aged eight years, was killed and his little sister severely burned by the explosion of a gun with which they were playing at Coal Run, Pa.——The legislature of Georgia has failed to make an appropriation for the state militia, and a majority of the companies may disband in consequence.——Arrangements are being perfected for speedy putting in of a blast, still and iron furnace at Greensboro, N. C. A number of prominent iron experts visited the iron mines at Ore Hill, near Greensboro, to inspect the ore. A syndicate has taken hold of the entire plant at Greensboro.——The James Lick monument was unveiled at San Francisco with appropriate ceremonies.

Chief Justice Beasley, in Trenton, N. J., granted writs of certiorari removing to the Supreme Court the charges against Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon, Reuben Wells, Charles R. Fitch and James Inglis, Jr., who were arrested on complaint of Game Warden Chas. A. Shriner, for violating the game laws of New Jersey in shooting wild ducks.——Mrs. Jessie Richards, a Miami Indian, a daughter of Wa Cah Co Nah, one of the most conspicuous members of the tribe, died on the Indian reservation, near Wabash, Ind. She was the last surviving member of the Wah Cah Co Nah family, which was influential in the Miami tribe back in the '75's.——Two brothers named Sanders were instantly killed near Bowmans Station, Pa., by being struck by the Lehigh Valley milk train. They were picking coal.——The saloon of Price Ditch, in the village of Festus, a few miles south of St. Louis, was burned and the charred remains of Ditch were found in the ruins. Indications point to murder and incendiarism.——Neal Bros. & Co., of Portland, Ind., failed. The amount will reach $60,000 to $70,000, although no statement is to be had. The firm did an enormous business, and a large amount of wheat was stored with them. Hundreds of farmers are caught for their entire crop.

The business portion of the town of Athens Ala., was almost totally destroyed by fire. The north side of the public square is in ruins. The losses aggregate about $150,000, and the insurance is probably $90,000.——The steamer Falcon is reported to have been wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland.——The New York Court of Appeals confirmed the sentence of conviction on John Y. McKane.——The Security National Bank of Grand Island, Neb., closed its doors.——The steamer Oceania arrived in San Francisco with the news that the royalist plot in Hawaii had been discovered and frustrated.——Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, decided not to grant Theodore Lambert, the colored murderer of William G. Kairer, the old Camden cracker baker, a writ of error, and unless the Court of Pardons interferes Lambert will be hanged in the Camden Jail on Thursday, December 13.——The town of Lyndonville, Vt., was nearly entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $200,000.——A conference of the leaders of the American Bi-metallic League was held in St. Louis to outline a policy for the silver factions of the two great political parties.

THREE ATHLETES KILLED.

Twelve Other Members of a Foot-Ball Team Injured in a Wreck.

South Bridge, Mass., was the scene of an awful calamity, resulting in the instant death of three young men, fatal injury to one and serious injuries to twelve others. The South Bridge foot ball eleven was scheduled to play a game with the eleven of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and was passing over the tracks of the New York & New England Railroad on the way to the grounds in a large barge when the vehicle was struck by a passenger engine.

The wagon was demolished and its occupants scattered in every direction, three members of the eleven being killed outright. Some were thrown into the air to descend many feet away, maimed and broken, while others went down under the wheels and were ground into a mangled mass. The train was not brought to a standstill until it had proceeded a quarter of a mile down the track.

Slight hopes are entertained for Hughes, Bursaw and Andrew Taylor's recovery. The barge containing the Worcester eleven only escaped by a miracle.

THE BONDS SOLD.

They Go to a New York Syndicate at 117.077.

WILL RESTORE THE RESERVE

The Stewart Offer the Most Favorable to the Government, and Matters Were Simplified by Getting Rid of the Bonds in One Transaction.

Secretary Carlisle acted in the matter of the allotment of the $50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, bids for which were opened at the Treasury Department Saturday. He accepted the proposal submitted by the syndicate represented by Mr. John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, of New York, and others to take the entire issue at $117.077.

It is the expectation of the Treasury officials that the deposits of gold for the payment of the bonds will be made very promptly, and as the understanding is that none of the gold is to be taken from the Treasury, an early restoration of the gold reserve to above the $100,000,000 mark will be the result. The bonds, including premium, will realize to the government about $58,500,000.

The gold balance, which is now in round numbers $57,500,000, will, if the expectations of the officials regarding the deposits of gold for the bonds are borne out, be increased to about $116,000,000. Before Tuesday, however, there had been $4,550,000 in gold drawn from the sub-treasury in New York, presumably to be used in the payment for bonds.

Assistant Secretary Curtis heard unofficially over the long-distance telephone from New York during the afternoon that $8,000,000 in gold had been deposited in the sub-treasury there for bond payments. The bonds are deliverable as soon as the gold is deposited, and as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been busy at work preparing for the issue, they will, it is expected, soon be ready for distribution. The denominations of bonds which the syndicate will take are as follows:

Coupons, $50, $25,000; $100, $25,000; $1,000, $34,950,000.

Registered $10,000, $15,000,000.

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE.

The conditions on which the bonds are accepted is shown by the original proposal of the syndicate, which is in the following terms, minus the names of the companies composing the trust and the denominations wanted:

"*New York.*—We hereby propose under the terms of your circular of November 13, 1895, to purchase United States 5 per cent. ten-year bonds described in said circular of the face value of $50,000,000, and we agree to pay there ore at the rate of 117.077 and accrued interest per $100. This bid is for the whole $50,000,000, but not for any lesser amount. We further agree, upon due notice of the acceptance of this subscription to deposit the amount thereof in gold coin or gold certificates with United States Assistant treasurers at either Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnatti, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans or San Francisco, in accordance with the terms of said circular.

"We desire (registered coupon) bonds in denomination as stated below, and we wish them to be delivered to us as follows: Forty million dollars at New York, $3,000,000 at Boston, $3,000,000 at Philadelphia, $2,000,000 at Chicago, and $2,000,000 at San Francisco or other United States treasuries, as may be approved by the Treasury Department.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Isidon Daigle and his two sons were drowned by the capsizing of a canoe in the St. John River, near St. Hilaire, New Brunswick.

Diphtheria is epidemic at Detroit, an average of 20 new cases being reported daily. A number of schools have been closed in consequence.

Charles Malone and William Robbins were killed and six others badly scalded by the explosion of a boiler in John Malcom's mill, in Cale, Indian Territory.

The Southern Phosphate Works at Macon, Ga., one of the largest plants in the South, was totally destroyed by fire. The property was valued at from $125,000 to $150,000.

A fire truck and trolley car collided in Newark, N. J. Six firemen were thrown to the ground and buried under the ladders and other heavy stuff. Two are believed to be fatally hurt.

The bark Robert S. Bisnard arrived at New York with Captain John Simmons and six of the crew of the brig Victoria, of Luninburg, Nova Scotia, which was abandoned at sea on the 5th instant.

The city prison at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, was destroyed by fire, and Dr. O. Halioran, of Coffeyville, Kan., and Bill Downing of Cherokee, who were locked up for drunkenness, were burned to death.

Dr. Charles Graham, bacteriologist in the Starling Medical College, in Columbus, Ohio, has become affected with consumption through cultivating and handling the microbes of tuberculosis for the purpose of study.

One of the largest outhouses of the Phoenix Powder Mills, a mile east of Farmingdale, N. J., in which was stored nearly a ton of rifle powder, was blown up. George Disbrow and Edward W. Sharp, workmen were killed.

The second floor of a building in Newark, N. J., caved in and five workmen were buried in the cellar. Three of them were injured—Arthur Corbelly probably fatally. The accident was caused by excavations which weakened the walls of the building.

About 60 feet of a heavy steel smoke-stack on the University Building, Chicago, was blown down by the wind and fell on the roof of a building occupied by Handy & Co. A big skylight was shattered and eight persons were cut and bruised by falling glass and debris. One of the injured, Taylor H. Snow, may not recover.

CABLE SPARKS.

Persecution of Christians is reported to have broken out in the interior of China and many are reported killed.

A private dispatch at London from India says that the condition of Lord Randolph Churchill is very unsatisfactory.

The Governors of the different Brazilian States have sent in their adhesion to President Moraes. The country is quiet.

Japan has declined the offer of mediation of the United States, saying that China should approach Japan directly on the subject.

Another earthquake shock was felt in Reggio, Sicily, but no damage was done. The people are still camping out of doors.

Rubenstein, the celebrated pianist and composer, died of heart disease at his home, near St. Petersburg, aged sixty-four years.

Natives of the Admiralty Islands, in the South Pacific ocean, are reported to have killed the white settlers and resorted to cannibalism.

American steamships with over 14,000 bales of cotton have entered the Manchester ship-canal. These are the first arrivals of cotton cargoes this season.

Franz Kossuth, son of the late Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, has abandoned his tour of Hungary on account of the excitement it has created.

In London it is reported that Great Britain and Russia have entered into an agreement by which the Dardanelles will soon be opened to the men-of-war of all nations.

Emperor Francis Joseph is expected to give the royal assent to the civil marriage and connected bills recently passed by the Hungarian Diet and House of Magnates.

The discovery of thirty human bodies in a cave near Churintzio, Mexico, is thought to account for the strange disappearance of many victims of robbery in that region.

A dispatch from Mexico says that the feeling of the people against Guatemala is very bitter and the general sentiment of that country is in favor of war being declared without further delay.

The Rajah of Lombok, his son and his grandson have surrendered to the commander of the Dutch forces and have been sent to Ampanam. Many chiefs have also submitted and a further amount of treasure has been captured.

Father Rossignoli, the last of the priests who were captured by the Mahdists after the fall of El Obeid, in 1884, has escaped from Omdurman, in the Soudan, where he was kept in captivity.

PRINCESS BISMARCK DEAD.

The End Came Suddenly at Varzin.—The Duchess of Lauenburg's Life.

Princess Bismarck, the wife of Prince Bismarck, died at Varzin at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The condition of the princess became alarming Monday, as exclusively told in the Associated Press dispatches from Varzin. It was then announced that the princess had suffered a relapse, and great anxiety was felt in regard to her condition by the prince and by her attendants.

All the family were hastily summoned to her bedside. Count Herbert Bismarck arrived and was present when his mother passed away.

Although it is feared that the effect of his wife's death upon the prince will be serious, it is sufficient to add that the great chancellor has been in better health lately and that he has been able to resume his daily drives.

Princess Bismarck (Duchess of Lauenburg) wife of Prince Bismarck, had been in poor health for a long time. Her illness became pronounced two months ago. She was deeply affected and received a severe shock when the death of her life-long friend, Frau Eugenie Becknow, prioress of the Stoll Institute for Unmarried Women, was announced. Three weeks ago Dr. Schweninger was called to Friedrichsruhe to prescribe for a serious attack of neuralgia. Since that time she was almost continually under the care of a physician.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mr. Gladstone, despite his supposed vast wealth, wears his clothes until they are threadbare, shiny and shabby.

Miss Lucy E. Ball, of Brooklyn, is the only woman acting as deputy collector of internal revenue in the country.

Mrs. Morse, wife of the United States Consul General to France, has opened her receptions on the first and third Tuesday in every month at her residence, No. 51 Avenue Henri Martin, Paris.

Col. Pierre Couzins, late of St. Louis, has taken up his residence in Colorado, where the women are allowed to vote. Governor Waite is to send her back to St. Louis as a delegate to the trans-Mississippi Congress.

Fraulein Roeser, a resident of Germany, has donated her whole fortune—150,000 marks personal property besides a valuable piece of real estate—to her native city for the founding of an orphan asylum, reserving for herself only a small life-rent until her demise.

The following are the ages of the members of the present Prussian Ministers of State—namely, Prince Hehenlohe, 75; Schelling, 70; Miquel, 65; Thielen, 62; Bosse, 63; Schellendorff, 61; von Koller, 53; von Marschall 62, and von Berlepsch, 51 years.

Prince Bismark's only sister, Franziska Angelica Malwine, born in June, 1827, who with her husband, Chamberlain Oscar von Arnim-Krochlendorff, recently celebrated their golden wedding, has always been her brother's favorite, and their correspondence will some day be classed among the historic reminiscences of this century. The happy event came off at Schonhausen in the presence of all the members of the respective families. He always addressed her in his letters "my treasure," "my sweetheart," and signed himself "thine forever." Her daughter, Frau von Kotze, has inherited the wit and ready repartee of her uncle.

Theodore Bonnell, the oldest pioneer settler in Pulaski County, Indiana, died Monday night at his home, Royal Centre. He was in his 82d year and had lived in the county over forty years. His wife preceded him just six days. When his wife passed away the aged citizen folded his hands and said: "I shall not remain far behind." With that he plunged apparently in a deep study from which he was never aroused until his eyelids closed in death.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Anawan mill at Fall River, Massachusetts, is to resume after a shut down of seven months.

The United Garment Cutters' Convention in New York, authorized the Baltimore unions to start a general strike to abolish the sweating system.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, in session at New Orleans, decided not to admit lawyers and wage-earning barkeepers into the Order.

The rejection of the miner's delegates by the General Assemby of the Knights of Labor will probably result in the withdrawal of the 7,000 miners from the Order.

The Niedringhaus Brothers made an attempt to start their tin mills at St. Louis, with a non-union force. One of the furnaces was fired, but it was operated by only four or five hands.

A despatch from Denver says that after a careful canvass a committee has reported that 215 families of American Railway Union men are on the verge of starvation, and 400 unmarried men destitute, in consequence of the blacklist enforced by the railways against the men who struck last summer.

Two hundred men, who had been employed in the Sewer and Water Pipe Extension Departments of Chicago, and had been laid off without receiving their pay for work done this and last month, on account of the depleted city treasury, made a noisy demonstration in the City Hall. They were finally driven away by the police.

MADE CRAZY BY RELIGION.

Attempted to Kill a Physician and Turn Himself to Death.

Curtiss Pulliam went insane from religious excitement and tried to kill a physician and then burn himself alive. He became crazy while attending a revival at his home in Hardinsburg, Ky.

After church Pulliam followed Dr. Milton Board to his home. The boy in some way gained entrance to Dr. Board's bed-room and carried a stone as large as a man's double fist. While Dr. Board lay sleeping the boy hurled the stone at his head. The stone missed its mark. Dr. Board jumped out of bed and grappled with the maniac, until help could be summoned. Pulliam was placed in the Hardinsburg jail. The boy raved and yelled in his cell for several hours and finally quieted down. It was not long afterward that the jail attendant detected the odor of burning clothes and upon investigation he found that the prisoner had set his clothing on fire with a match before he undressed.

He had set his clothes on fire when they were on him, but the fire got so hot that he tore them off and let them burn in a heap in his cell. A physician was called and said that the burns were only slight.

CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

How the People are Benefitted.—The Taxes Remitted.

The Czar, in his manifesto to the Russian people, says:—

"Solicitious for the destinies of our new reign, we deemed it well not to delay the fulfillment of our heart's wish, the legacy sacredly left by our father now resting with God, nor to defer the realization of the joyful expectation of our whole people that our marriage be hallowed by the benediction of our parents, and that it be blessed by the sacrament of the Holy Church."

The most important points in the manifesto relate to improvements in the condition of all connected with husbandry. The nobles' and peasants' interest on farmers' loans from the imperial agrarian bank are reduced from 4 1-2 to 4 per cent., and various facilities are conceded for the redemption of debts. To peasants, certain debts to the crown and arrears of taxation are remitted.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Cranberries are unusually scarce and in strong demand.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria are epidemic at Montreal, Canada.

Indications point to a large travel Southward after the holidays.

A total of over 90,000 people visited the Horse Show in New York City.

Since July, 1891, 861 slaves have been set free by the British in Central Africa.

Montreal, Canada, is to have a World's Fair from May 24 to October 31, 1896.

A great many inhabitants of China do not know that their country is engaged in a war.

Apples are abundant. Their wholesale price in New York City is from $1 to $3.50 a barrel.

Grasshoppers are said to be doing considerable damage to the young wheat in Western Kansas.

Available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada are given by Bradstreet's at 113,930,000 bushels.

Copenhagen, Denmark, has been declared a free port, a move which will greatly increase the American trade.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell's annual report shows that 3136 new offices have been established.

Professor Lowell, at Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, announces that Mars's canals have begun to double.

Iron Nation, the head chief of the Lower Brule Sioux, died at his home in the reservation of pneumonia, aged ninety years.

Francis A. Teall, who read the original proofs of Poe's "Raven" and "The Bells," is dead at Bloomfield, N. J., aged seventy-two.

The Commercial Cable Company reports that messages to or from Yokohama and Shanghai, require eight hours in transmission.

Rev. Presley D. Vandraenter killed himself at Salisbury, Mo. His domestic affairs were pleasant, and no cause is known for the act.

Congressman Bailey, of Texas, says stories of disorder in the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries are spread by settlers who want the lands.

The death of Sam Sing, the Chinese leper, at Snake Hill Hospital, removes the last of the famous victims of the awful disease who were quarantined in or around New York City.

Large shipments of apples are going abroad to European ports, Boston leading the way in sending about forty-five to fifty thousand barrels a week. The price on the Continent ranges from $2.50 to $3.50 per barrel.

A small volume, considerably worn, entitled "The Soldier's Pocket Bible," was sold at auction in Boston for $1000. The Bible was one of a number carried by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers, and was one of the collection of old books of the late George Livermore, of Cambridge, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

George M. Irwin returned to Pittsburg and entered bail to the amount of $2,400 on eight charges of conspiracy.

Four boys from 4 to 7 years of age were arraigned at Wilkesbarre on the charge of burglary.

John Heidt of Erie, while fencing with his brother, received a probably fatal injury.

The Reading Traction Company stole a march on the authorities by laying tracks over the Penn Street Bridge at night.

The officials of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad met at Drifton and Edward Walters was installed as the successor of Eckley B. Coxe, the retiring president.

While hunting for the murderer of the tramp who had his throat cut on Tyrone Mountain, officers arrested two burglars.

Complaints come from all towns along the Baltimore Pike and most of the boroughs and villages in Delaware county of an over abundance of tramps just now. Failing to find rural life enjoyable with the approach of Winter, they are moving city-ward from all over the state. Many housewives have been subjected to insults from the nomads because they refused to give them hot coffee and the best in the house. In some sections the worthless vagabonds have become so great a nuisance that the people have sought to boycott them entirely. In Swarthmore, where the kind hearted people were imposed upon and annoyed until they could endure it no longer, a petition was signed by most of the residents of the new borough against feeding tramps who refused to work. This has had to some extent an effect in abating the nuisance. In Wayne the authorities have posted notices forbidding them to beg under penalty of arrest.

Giovanni Bonacci shot Felix Payne with a 44 caliber revolver, shattering his arm from the elbow. The men are both Italians. The altercation grew out of the stabbing affray at Hazleton, when Frank Lombard drove a stiletto to the hilt into Dominic Adani's side. The men are all members of the Italian society which is supposed to be a branch of the Mafia.

August Kruger, a business man of Phoenixville, was awarded a verdict for $100 in his action in Common Pleas Court against Alexander H. Ingram Sheriff of Chester county, to recover $2,000 damages. The Sheriff had, through an error, levied upon Mr. Kruger's goods and closed his store, but discovering his mistake a few hours later and repossessed Mr. Kruger of his property.

Pittsburg police have arrested seven persons connected with national building and loan associations, charged with conspiracy to defraud.

It is announced that the vacancy caused by the resignation of Eckley B. Coxe from the presidency of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad will be filled by Alfred Walter, general manager of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad.

The investigation into the alleged mismanagement of the Bucks county jail at Doylestown brought out evidence which will probably be used to indict the officers.

The case of ex-Judge Junkin and William Sponsler, indicted for embezzlement in connection with the Perry County Bank failure, was given to the jury.

Jacob Mohow, of Lancaster, a veteran of the late war, shot Mrs. Kate Dugan through the head at Lancaster and immediately after killed himself with the same pistol. The woman cannot live.

Governor Hastings has expressed a desire to have the State College cadets act as a personal escort at the inauguration ceremonies.

William H. Fouler, who has been a fugitive from justice for some time, was arrested at Uniontown.

The Sabbath Observance organization has begun a crusade against the violation of the blue laws.

Diphtheria is raging at Milton, Bellefont and other State towns.

President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Railroad, denies the report that Lehigh has granted concession in coal rates.

Henry Brooks, charged with the murder of Henry C. Young, was acquitted at a preliminary trial at Erie.

Miss Rebecca E. Kremer, a sister of the late Rev. Dr. Franklin W. Kremer, while walking on Cumberland street, Lebanon, stumbled and fell on the pavement. She sustained a fracture of the hip which may cause severe suffering and possibly death, as she is about 70 years of age. Miss Kremer is one of the most prominent ladies in Lebanon, and is interested in nearly every organized charity in that city.

John H. Stefler, a widely-known citizen and the father of twelve children, four of whom are clergymen and two missionaries of the Baptist Church, died at Hollidaysburg, aged 80 years. Rev. James M. Stefler, D. D., of the Crozier Theological Seminary, is his oldest son.

The citizens of Bowmansdale, Cumberland county, collected together and sent a carload of flour, corn meal, potatoes, beans, onions, groceries, new and second hand clothing, and other provisions to the suffering and destitute people in Thomas county, Kansas, upon the appeal of Rev. Daniel Landis, a German Baptist minister, who had been appealed to by the settlers from the vicinity of Bowmansdale in Thomas county, Kas.

Farmers of Schuylkill county have begun an injunction suit to prevent the completion of the great Jeddo Mountain tunnel, claiming its drainage will ruin their property.

Civil engineers are working near Mauch Chunk on the survey of a railroad line prospected from New York to San Francisco.

Answering an inquiry from the Examining Board of the Second Bituminous District, Attorney General Hensel has decided that an unnaturalized foreign-born man cannot hold the position of fire boss.

Fred. Wall, of Tunkhannock, confessed to a detective that he murdered Washington Waterman last January and was arrested.

Typhoid fever is raging at Mt. Carbon, fifty cases being reported.

Montreal intends to have a world's fair, May 24 to October 31, 1896, and already an arrangement has been made between the Montreal Exhibition Company and a London syndicate to furnish the necessary working fund.

The German troops in East Africa have captured the Wahehe stronghold and released 1,500 women and children held as prisoners.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

Secret Service Officials Find a Rogus $2 Note That Is Hard to Detect.

Attention is called to the most dangerous counterfeit that has made its appearance in years in a circular issued by the Secret Service of the Treasury Department. It is a $2 United States silver certificate, series 1891, signed by W. S. Rosecrans, registered E. H. Nebecker, treasurer, and has the portrait of the late Secretary Windom on its face.

The general appearance of the note is excellent and will bear close scrutiny. It is about one eighth of an inch larger than the genuine. The numbering, seal and lathe work are well executed. In the portrait of Windom the eyes appear to be larger than in the genuine and have a bulged look. The outline of the right side of the face is not clearly defined, the shade lines running into the face between the eye and chin. The shading around the large figure 2 on left end back of note is represented in the counterfeit by perpendicular lines only, while in the genuine, both perpendicular and horizontal lines are used, forming small squares. The paper contains distributed silk threads but the silk is heavier than the genuine.

THREE WERE KILLED.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor and Miss Kidwell Knocked off a Bridge by a Train.

An accident, resulting in the death of three people, occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at South Branch bridge, about eighteen miles east of Cumberland, Md.

The unfortunate persons were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor, living near Green Spring Run, and Miss Kidwell, whose home was near the bridge. They were on their way to attend church at South Branch and when near the middle of the bridge crossing that stream were overtaken by train No. 47, coming west.

All three were hurled from the bridge, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor alighting on the bank, while that of Miss Kidwell landed in mid-stream and was recovered some distance below. All were dead when found and badly mangled.

MURDERED IN COURT.

A Witness Shot and Killed On the Stand While Giving Testimony.

While United States Commissioner Rogers was trying a case against Lee Sturgal, of Elliot County, Ky., charged with illegally selling whiskey, Charles Watkins shot and probably fatally wounded Green Atkins.

Watkins became enraged at some testimony Adkins had given and drawing his pistol fired five shots at him, one of them striking him in the abdomen. The court adjourned immediately without ceremony, while United States Marshal Punch arrested Watkins and lodged him in jail.

A Chinese envoy has been dispatched to Japan to arrange terms of peace. It is reported that China is willing to pay 1,000,000,000 taels in addition to Japan's expenses in the war.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@ $	3 85
High Grade Extra			3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	55		58
CORN—No. 2 White	42		43½
OATS—Southern & Penn.	33½		34½
RYE—No. 2	56		57
HAY—Choice Timothy	12 50		13 00
Good to Prime	12 00		12 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	10 00		10 50
Wheat Blocks	5 50		6 00
Oat Blocks	7 00		7 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@ $	80
No. 2			60
PEAS—Standards	1 60		2 00
Seconds			80
CORN—Dry Pack			85
Moist			75
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	6½	@ $	7
City Cows	4½		4¾
Southern No. 2	3½		3¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	45	@ $	55
ONIONS	40		50
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.		@ $	8¼
Clear ribsides	8½		9
Hams	11½		12
Mess Pork, per bar			15 00
LARD—Crude			6
Best refined			8¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Cmry	25	@ $	26
Under fine	22		24
Creamery Rolls	21		22
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Fancy	12	@ $	12¾
N. Y. flats	12¼		12¾
Skim Cheese	6		6
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	22	@ $	23
North Carolina	18		19
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	7½	@ $	8
Ducks, per lb	8		9
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@ $	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 35	@ $	4 50
Good to Fair	4 25		4 35
SHEEP	1 50		2 50
Hogs	4 50		4 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	3 10	@ $	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57⅝		58
RYE—Western	48		50
CORN—No. 2	51		52½
OATS—No. 3	37½		37⅝
BUTTER—State	15		26
EGGS—State	24		25
CHEESE—State	8¾		11¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57⅝		58
CORN—No. 3	51½		52
OATS—N. 2	37¼		37¾
BUTTER—State	25½		26
EGGS—Penns. ft	23		24

AT TWILIGHT.

I stood at twilight by the shimmering lake,
And watched the shadowy, autumn-tinted leaves,
Inverted, swaying in the evening breeze,
And the red tower and the pretty boat-house make
A picture that no future years can take
From out my memory; shadows such as these—
The beautiful unreal—make oases
In every earnest life; we dream and wake
To nobler duties from such times of rest
Earth seems a paradise reflecting heaven;
Love floods the soul with colors richer far
Than even nature in the glowing west.
The hopes of youth come back; new strength is given,
As through the twilight breaks the evening star.

—[Sarah K. Bolton, in Cleveand Leader.

EPHRAIM'S PINCH.

BY REV. S. BARING-GOULD.

A little to one side of the track that leads to Widdecombe in the Moor and that branches from the main artery of travel which runs from Tavistock to Moreton Hampstead, and thence to Exeter, is an ancient tenement in the midst of the waste, called Runnage.

Runnage lies in a very lonesome spot; the hills that fold about it to the back and west afford sufficient shelter for sycamores to have grown to a considerable size—sycamore, the one tree which will hold its own anywhere.

The tenants of these holdings enjoy great right by custom. The heir of each and every one, on the death of each and every tenant, has by custom the privilege of inclosing eight acres of the forest or waste ground, paying therefor one shilling annually to the Crown and this inclosure is called a new-take. No wonder that the Duchy of Cornwall does all in its power to rid itself of these encroaching neighbors. The new-take walls have wrought the destruction of the rude stone monuments; avenues of upright stones, circles, cromlechs, kistvaens, have been ruthlessly pillaged, used as quarries which have been handy. In a great many cases the largest upright ones have been seized upon as gateposts, or thrown across leats and rivers as bridges, or have been utilized to prop up linhays, and the lesser stones that perhaps commemorate some insignificant tradesman, have been left, while the great menhir set up in honor of his chief has disappeared. Sometimes the builders of the new-take walls threw down a great manolith with the intention of breaking it up, and then abandoned it because they found smaller stones more handy; sometimes they transported such big stones part way to the new wall, and cast it down, it being too heavy for their arms to convey any further. The marvel is that so much still remains after over a thousand years of wanton ravage.

Runnage tenement house is new. The ancient farm dwelling has been rebuilt in recent times, but at the time of our story the old dwelling was standing. It was a typical moor-house. A gateway in a high wall of rude granite blocks built up without mortar gave access to a courtyard paved, very small, into which all the windows of the house looked. Here also, were the outhouses, stables, pigstyes, the well house, the peat store, the saddle and farm implement houses. All opened inward, all could be reached with very little exposure. The main door of the dwelling did not open into the kitchen, but into a sort of barn in which every sort of lumber was kept, with the fowls roosting on the lumber. This served as a workhouse for the men on rainy or foggy days; here they could repair damaged tools, hammer out nails and rivets, store potatoes, nurse the sheep in "yeaning time," prepare the rushes for thatching. Here at the end were heaped up high to the roof vast masses of dry bracken to serve as bedding, and in this, in bad weather, the children played hide and seek, and constructed themselves nests. At Runnage at one time lived the substantial tenant, Quintin Creeber, paying to the Crown a slight acknowledgment, and thriving on the produce of his sheep and kine and horses. He tilled little grain, grew no roots. There was always grass or hay for his beasts. If the snow lay on the ground deep, then only had he recourse to the hayrick. What little grain he grew was rye, and that was for the household bread.

Quintin Creeber had a daughter, Cecily, or, as she was always called, Sysly, a pretty girl with warm complexion, like a ripe apricot, very full soft brown eyes and the richest auburn hair. She was lithe, strong, energetic; she was Quintin's only child; his three sons were dead. One had been killed in a mine, one had died of scarlet fever, and the third had fallen into the river in time of flood, and had aquired a chill which had carried him off.

Sysly would be the heir to Quintin—inherit Runnage, his savings and the right, on her father's death, of inclosing another eight acres of moor. On the loss of his sons, Quintin had taken into his service one Ephraim Weekes, a young man, broad-shouldered, strongly built, noted as a constructor of new-take walls. Ephraim had a marvelous skill in moving masses of granite which could not be stirred by three ordinary men. It was all knack, he said, all done by pinching, that is to say, by leverage. But he used more than a lever—he employed rollers as well. Without other than a ready wit, and a keen estimation of weights and forces drawn from experience, Ephraim was able to move and get into place blocks which two and even three other men would avoid touching. He was not a tall man, but was admirably set and proportioned. He had fair hair and blue-gray eyes, a grave, undemonstrative manner, and a resolute mouth.

Instead of wearing hair about his face, it was Ephraim's custom to shave lip and cheek and chin; the hair of his head he wore somewhat long, except only on two occasions when he had his hair mown by the blacksmith at Widdecombe; one of these was Christmas, the other midsummer. Then for a while he was short-cropped; but his hair grew rapidly again.

He was a quiet man who did not speak much, reserved with the farmer, and not seeking companionship at the nearest hamlet of Post Bridge, where was the tavern, the social heart of the region.

Ephraim was the youngest son of a small farmer at Walna, a house with a bit of land that had been parted off from Runnage tenement at some time in the tenth century. Walna could not maintain four men, beside the farmer and his wife, consequently the youngest, Ephraim, was obliged to seek work away from the parental house; and he had been employed repairing fallen walls and constructing new ones, till Quintin Creeber had engaged him as a laborer on his farm. Not for one moment had it occurred to the owner of Runnage that this might lead to results other than those of business between master and man—that it was possible Ephraim might aspire to Sysly, and his daughter stoop to love the laboring man.

It was quite true that in the matter of blood the Creebers and the Weekeses were equal, but a moorman is too practical a man to consider blood; he looks to position, to money. The husband he had in his eye for his daughter was a man who had capital wherewith to develop the resources of the farm, to enlarge the new-takes, to break up fresh soil, to buy well bred horses, and double the number of oxen, and quadruple that of sheep kept on the farm and the moor over which he had free right of common. Quintin would have hesitated to take into his employ Killeas, that is to say, Archelaus Weekes, the eldest son of his neighbor at Walna, a handsome fellow, with a song or a joke always in his mouth, who loved to romp with the girls, who liked his glass at the tavern; but Ephriam was different. What girl would care for him, plain, silent, without wickedness (*i. e.*, mischief) in him, who never made or understood a joke?

Sysly was aged seventeen when Ephraim, a man of twenty-three, came into the service of Quintin Creeber. He served faithfully for seven years, and never gave the farmer cause to reproach him for inactivity, was ever docile, obliging and industrious. Such a man was not to be found elsewhere; such a combination of great strength, skill and sobriety. Creeber esteemed himself most lucky in having such a servant. Ephraim did more than two other men, and never asked for increase of wage, never grumbled at the tasks imposed upon him.

When seven years were over, then Sysly was twenty-four, and Ephraim was thirty. There had come suitors for the girl—among them the eldest son of the farmer Weekes, the light-hearted, handsome Killeas. She had refused him. The young farmer of Hexworthy had sued for her, and had been rejected, greatly to the wonder of Quintin. Now, when the seven years were over, then Ephraim, in his wonted quiet, composed manner, said to the owner of Runnage: "Maister, me and your Sysly likes one another, and we reckon us'll make one. What sez you to that, Maister?"

Quintin stared, fell back in astonishment, and did not answer for three minutes, while he gave himself time for consideration. He did not want to lose a valuable servant. He had no thought of giving him his daughter. So he said: "Pshaw! you're both too young. Wait another seven years, and if you be in the mind then, you and she, speak of it again." Ephraim took Quintin at his word, without a remonstrance, without an attempt to persuade him to be more yielding.

He remained on another seven years.

Then Sysly was aged thirty-one, and he—thirty-seven. On the very day fourteen years on which he had entered the house at Runnage, exactly when the seven years were concluded, at the end of which farmer Quintin had bid him speak of the matter again, then Ephriam went in quest of him, with the intent of again asking for Sysly. He had not wavered in his devotion to her. She had refused every suitor—for him. He found the old man in the outer barn or entrance to the house; he was fillling a sack with rye.

"I say—Ephriam," he spoke, as Weekes entered: "there's the horse gone lame, and we be out of flour. What is to be done? Sysly tells me there hain't a crumb of flour more in the bin, and her wants to bake to once."

"Maister," said Ephriam, "I've waited as you said this second seven years. The time be up to-day. Me and Sysly, us ain't changed our minds, not one bit. Just the same, only us likes one another a thousand times dearer nor ever us did afore. Will'y now give her to me?"

"Look'y here, Ephriam. Carry this sack o' rye on your back to Widdecombe mill, and bring it home full o' flour—and I will."

He had set the man an impossible task. It was five miles to the mill, and the road a mountainous one. But he had put him off—that was all he cared for.

In the room was Sysly. She had heard all. She came out; she saw Ephriam tying up the neck of the sack. "Help her up on my back, Sysly," said he.

"Eph!—you do not mean it! You can't do it. It's too much."

He said: 'Carry this sack to Widdecombe mill, and bring'n back full of flour, and you shall have her."

"It was a joke."

"I don't understand a joke. He said it. He's a man of his word, straight up and down."

Sysly held the sack up. But her heart misgave her.

"Eph," she said; "my father only said that because he knew you couldn't do it."

"I can do it—when I see you before me."

"How do'y mean, Eph?"

"'Bring back the sack o' flour, and you shall have her.' Sys, I'd carr' the world on my back for that."

He was strong, broad-shouldered, and he started with his burden.

Sysly watched him with doubt and unrest.

Was it possible that he could reach Widdecombe with such a burden? If he reached the mill, could he carry back the sack of flour? She watched him down the hill, and across the Wallabrook that gives its name Walna (now corrupted into Warner) to his father's farm. Then ensued an ascent, and she saw him toiling up the hill of Sousson's Moor with the sack on his back. Was there any avail in his undertaking this tremendous exertion? Surely her father, if he had intended to give his consent, would not have made it conditional on the discharge of such a task! Surely, if he had designed to make Ephraim his son-in-law, he would not have subjected him to such a strain! Was it not probable that Ephraim would do himself an injury in attempting this impossible task?

Sysly knew the resolution, the love of the silent, strong-hearted man; she felt assured that he would labor on under his burden, toil up the steep slopes—struggle, with perspiration streaming, with panting lungs and quivering muscles, up the great ridge of Hamledon—that he would pursue his purpose till nature gave way. And for what? She did not share his confidence in the good faith of her father. She watched Ephraim till the tears so clouded her eyes that she could see the patient, faithful man no longer.

Hours passed. The evening came on; and Quintin Creeber returned to the house.

"Where is Ephraim?" he asked. "I want to have the mare blistered—she can't put a foot to the ground."

"Ephraim is gone to Widdecombe," answered Sysly.

"To Widdecombe? Who gave him leave?"

"Father, you told him to carry the sack."

Old Creeber stood aghast.

"To carry the sack 'o rye!"

"You told him he was to take that to the mill, and bring back flour."

"It was nonsense. I never meant it. It was a put-off. *He can't do it.* No man can. He'll chuck the sack down on the way and come back without it."

"He'll never do that, Father."

Quintin Creeber was much astonished. The man had taken him at his word. The more fool he. He had attempted the impossible. Well, there was this advantage. When Weekes returned without the flour or rye, he, Quintin, would be able to laugh at him and say: "You have not fulfilled the condition, therefore—no Sysly for you."

Quintin Creeber walked out of his farm buildings and went to the Widdecombe road.

"Pshaw," said he, "the man is an ass. He couldn't do it. He should have known that, and not have attempted it."

As he said these words to himself he discerned in the evening glow over Sousson's Moor a figure descending the path or road.

"By gum!" said the farmer, "it is Ephraim. He's never done it; he has come back beat—turned halfway. How the chap staggers! By crock! he's down, he's fallen over a stone. The weight is too much for him descending. I swear, if I didn't know he were as temperate as—as—no one else on the moor, I'd say he were drunk, he reels so. There he is now at the bridge. Ha! he has set the sack down, and is leaning—his head on it. I reckon he's just about dead beat. The more fool he! He should ha' known I never meant it. What! he's coming on again. Up hill! That'll try him. Gum! a snail goes faster. He has a halt every three steps. He daren't set down the sack; he'd never get her up on his back again. There he is, down on one knee; kneeling to his prayers, be he? or taking his breath? He's up again and crawling on. Well, I recken this is a pretty bit of a strain for Ephraim, up this steep ascent wi' a sack o' flour on his back, and four to five miles behind him."

The farmer watched the man as he toiled up the road, step by step; it seemed as if each must be the last, and he must collapse, go down in a heap at the next. Slowly, however, he forged on till he came up to Quintin. Then the yeoman saw his face. Ephraim was haggard, his eyes starting from his head; he breathed hoarsely, like one snoring, and there was froth on his lips.

Quintin Creeber put his hand under the sack. "By gum!" said he; "flour!"

It was even so. That man had carried the burden of rye to the mill, and had come back with it in the condition of flour.

Half-supporting the sack, the farmer attended his man as he stumbled forward, turned out of the road, and took the track to Runnage.

Ephraim could not speak. He looked out of his great, starting eyes at the master, and moved his lips; but foam, not words formed on them. They were purple, cracked and bleeding. So they went on till they reached the farm. Then, in the outer chamber, without a word, Ephraim dropped the sack and sank against it, and pointed to Sysly, who appeared at the door.

"Gammon!" said Quintin; "you weren't such a fool as to think to have she? Her's not for you—not tho' you've took the sack and brought'n back again. Sysly—yours—*never!*"

The man could not speak. He sank, slipped down, and fell before the sack, that partly held him up. His head dropped forward on his breast.

"Look up, Ephraim; don't be a fool!" said the yeoman.

He was past looking up. He was dead.

On the old ordnance map of 1809, I see that the steep ascent up which Weekes made his last climb, laden with the sack of rye flour, is marked as "Ephraim's Pinch."

As a moorman said: "That was a pinch for Ephraim—such a climb with such a weight after nine miles; but there was for he a worser pinch, when old Creeber said, 'It is all for naught. You sha'n't have she.' That pinched Ephraim's heart, and pinched the life out of he."

But I observe on the new ordnance of 1886 "Ephraim's Pinch" is omitted. Can it be that the surveyors did not think the name worth preserving? Can it be that Ephraim and his pinch are forgotten on the moor? Alas! time with her waves washes out the writing on the sands. May my humble pen serve to preserve the memory of Ephraim and his Pinch.—[The Independent.

In an Indian Canoe.

"What a wonderful creation is the Indian canoe! Light as foam, blown like a feather by the slightest breeze, responsive as a cork to the least ripple; yet this same fragile bark is adapted to the wildest waters. It leaps in safety from crest to crest of the cataract, or buoyantly surmounts the billows of the stormy lake. It was well for this morning that it was so, for we were heading toward a broad sheet of water that was thickly dotted with white caps. We were soon far enough out to feel the full force of the gale that stung our faces with wind and spray. To go against such a wind with a bark canoe would be an utter impossibility, but to run with it was great fun. Our safety depended upon the skill of the steersman in keeping her before the wind. Certainly the day had commenced auspiciously; we were making quick time. The complacent Irishman was taking to himself all the credit for this gale as though it were a part of his business. I was forbidden to paddle, but with Capt. Mick's consent I tied the tails of my rubber coat to the handles of two paddles and inserted the blades in the armholes. This extempore sail greatly added to the speed of our flying craft. On we flew, outstripping the spray that leaped after us and fell short. This kind of sailing furnished sensations for which no analogy can be found in the whole range of navigation. Instead of plunging deeply and laboring heavily as a wooden boat would, our buoyant vessel scarcely deigned to plunge at all, but seemed to skim like a sea-gull on the very foam itself. So we crossed Lake Talon in a boat which a man could carry, doing eight miles of angry waves without shipping a thimbleful of water."—[Outing.

A Strange Experience.

About forty-five years ago Clem Wallis, then a boy fifteen years of age, went out to his father's pasture to catch a frisky colt. As he was about to place a halter about its neck, the colt kicked him in the head, making a ragged wound. The wound healed, but it soon became apparent that the boy was slightly demented. His hallucination took peculiar forms. He would travel up and down the bay on the steamboats, claiming proprietorship, and refusing to pay fare. The steamboat men humored him, as he was considered daft. He was the butt of the small boy's jokes and banter. He has lived in the village since, and is now sixty years of age. About six weeks ago the local physicians decided to experiment on his case. They found that a portion of his skull had been forced into contact with the brain by the blow, and by a skillful operation they removed the pressure. The man recovered his reason, and the first question he asked, when he recovered from the operation was, "Did the colt get away?" He is perfectly sane now, but forty-five years of his life are a blank to him. —[Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

Apples for Coffee.

German papers report that apples cut into little pieces, well dried and pulverized, make an excellent coffee substitute. When this is mixed with equal parts of ground coffee, only an expert can tell it from genuine unmixed coffee. The apple flour alone mixed with a little chicory is said to give a palatable "coffee."—[New York World.

EXTRAORDINARY CRIME.

At His Own Request an Old Man Is Murdered by a Boy.

The Assize Court of Aix-les-Bain has just had before it one of the most extraordinary cases which can be found in the annals of crime. The accused was a young boy of sixteen years of age, named Francois Berthollier, who was charged with the murder of an old man named Blanchard. Barthollier did not deny the crime, but made the curious defense that he had killed his victim with the latter's own consent, but in response to his very pressing request. The following extract from his examination by the president of the court gives his version of the crime.

Prisoner—On the day of the arrival of the Russians, Blanchard and I went to Toulon. On the way he told me how miserable he was and how much he desired to end his life. For several hours he tried to pursuade me to deliver him from his miseries.

President—Did you not ask him why he did not commit suicide?

Prisoner—He said he had not the necessary courage, and that he had religious scruples. Two days later he came to my room and waked me, saying: "Francois, I count on you for to-day; I want to get it over before the evening." I was very much astonished. He added: "I will sign a bill for you for 1,800 francs, which you will get from my notary at Carpentias."

President—So this sum of 1,800 francs caused you to consent.'

Prisoner—I went down stairs and bought a bill stamp for sixty centimes and drew out the bill, which he signed. Then we went to Joliette to take the tramway. While waiting for it we went into a cafe, where Blanchard made me drink several glasses of peppermint. Then he gave me sixty centimes to buy a knife in a shop. When we were on the tramway Blanchard said to me, "Smoke as much as you can. It will stupefy you." At Estaque we again went into a cafe, where he made me drink four or five absinthes. Then we continued our route for some time, when suddenly Blanchard stopped, saying: "This place will do." We then went under the bridge which is there. Blanchard undressed and bandaged his eyes with a handkerchief.

President—Blanchard laid down himself on the stones there?

Prisoner—Yes, monsieur.

President—How many blows did you give him?

Prisoner—Four. He had told me, "Strike me several times, so that I wont suffer. Strike in preference on the temples and where the jugular vein is. My death will be easier."

President—You certainly followed his counsels well. Your hand struck with a dexterity that a professional might envy. Did Blanchard die at once?

Prisoner—Yes, he raised himself up slightly and gave a sigh; that was all. I had some blood on my hands, so I went and washed them in the sea, which is about two hundred yards away.

President—Then you returned to Estaque?

Prisoner—Yes, I stopped at a shooting gallery, where I fired some shots to divert myself.

President—And did you not feel any remorse, any terror?

Prisoner—Yes, a little.

The jury decided that the prisoner had acted without discernment and acquitted him. The court, however, ordered him to be kept in a reformatory until the age of twenty years.

Our Early Diplomats.

Congress had some difficulty in regulating the expenses of its foreign Ministers so as to give them an opportunity to appear with dignity in foreign courts and at the same time conform to the economical ideas that prevailed in the matter of public expenditure. At the time Franklin was writing home that he could not make a respectable appearance at the court of France, the President of Congress was receiving letters alleging a wasteful expenditure of money by Franklin and his nephew, Jonathan Williams. Some of these strictures may have been warranted, for John Adams was found including a charge for the education of his son in an account of his expenses abroad. The item was disallowed on the ground that the investigating committee did not find "any book or proceeding of Congress, nor are they informed of any general or received custom on which the charge of moneys for the education of the accountant's son can be admitted, and, though the same is inconsiderable, they are of the opinion that a precedent be not established."—[San Francisco Examiner.

An Odd Man.

The eccentricities of Henry Stephen Fox, an early English minister at Washington, were the laugh of the town. Fox generally did not arise until people were about ready to go to bed. When duty compelled him to rise earlier, Fox was like a an owl in the day time. "How strange," said he to Mme. Calderon, one morning at a State "function"—"how strange we look to each other by daylight." His debts compelled him to economy, and he rarely gave dinners. He once invited a large party to his house—Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, and all the giants—and when they were all assembled, he said: "Gentlemen, now be good enough to put on your hats and follow me." And thus saying, he led the way to a neighboring eating house.—[The Argonaut.

A NOBLE FIGHT.

AN EMINENT SOUTHERN LAWYER'S LONG CONFLICT WITH DISEASE.

Twenty-five Years of Prosperity, Adversity and Suffering—The Great Victory Won by Science Over a Stubborn Disease.

(*From the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.*)

Foremost among the best known lawyers and farmers of North Carolina stands Col. Isaac H. Sugg, of Greenville, Pitt Co., a man who has been on the edge of eternity and whose life had been measured by minutes.

"It has been twenty-two years since I became a resident of this town" said Col. Sugg in telling his story to a reporter; "even then the first symptoms of Gravel were asserting themselves but were slight. Gradually, however, my disease developed, and fight it as I would it seemed to gain a stronger foothold day by day until my misery was complete. For sixteen years I never knew what it was to be free from pain, not pain as an ordinary man thinks of it, but agonizing, excruciating, unendurable pain. Tortured from head to foot, at times thrown into spasms when it would require the united strength of four men to hold me until I was stupified with stimulants and opiates. I could not sit, lie or stand in any one position but the shortest time. Sleep was out of the question unless brought about by the strongest stimulants or opiates. Oh, how many, many times have I thought of putting an end to that life of suffering. But then my mind would revert to my wife, my children, my home, and I would restrain my hand with the hope that some other means of escape would be offered. I searched the archives of medicine for relief. Doctors were consulted, lithia waters, mineral waters, drugs, opiates and stimulants of all sorts were tried without avail. Why, I sent clear to the West Indies for medicine and yet the result was the same.

"I kept at my work as long as I could but nature gave way at last and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 173 pounds to 123, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why, I could not bear the gentle hand of my wife to bathe my limbs with tepid water. I was simply living from hour to hour. I had made my will, settled my business and I waited for the last strand of life to snap.

"It was at this time that a somewhat similar case as my own was brought to my notice. This man had suffered very much as I had, his life had been despaired of as mine had and yet he had been cured. Think what that little word meant to me—CURED. The report stated that the work had been accomplished by a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I investigated the report thoroughly and found that it was true in detail. Then I procured some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them and began to get better. I began to sleep like a healthful child, sound, calm and peaceful. My appetite came back and my nerves were soothed and restored to their normal condition and I felt like a new man. But the greatest blessing was the mental improvement. I began to read and digest, to formulate new plans, to take interest in my law practice, which began to come back to me as soon as my clients realized that I was again myself. After a lapse of 10 years I ride horseback every day without fatigue.

"That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life is beyond doubt, and I am spreading their praise far and wide."

Inquiry about the town of Greenville substantiated the above facts of Col. Sugg's case, and that many others are being benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or 6 boxes for $2 50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

On the day when we have not done a little good we have done a great deal of mischief.

Why Put Off

taking medicine until you are sick? You can keep a box of Ripans Tabules in the house and at the first signs of a headache or bilious attack a single tabule will relieve you.

Precepts may lead, but examples will draw.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 293½ Ohio Ave. Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

A reformer is often a man whose neighbors wish he would begin on himself.

J. H. McGuire, Esq.

A Lawyer Says

I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla of great benefit for Spring lassitude and that dull, sleepy, heavy tired feeling, that crept over me like a vampire. Hood's gave me entire relief and I am sure "it cures being tired." J. H. McGUIRE, Attorney, Fayette, Alabama. Get Hood's.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 6

SHALL WE HAVE A POOR HOUSE?

We see from the Bellefonte papers that the erection of a poor house for this county is being agitated.

The question of a poor house was submitted to the people of this county a good many years ago and overwhelmingly voted down. On the Pennsvalley side of the county the voters went dead set against the proposition for two reasons: The county was then heavily in debt; and the belief that a poor house, like in some other counties, would be scandalously farmed by a ring and the county be plunged into deeper taxation than under the prevaling system of each township taking care of its own paupers. We admit there were good grounds for these suspicions.

The law permits two, three or more townships to join together and have a poor house for the paupers of such districts. In the country districts pauperism is far less than in the larger towns, hence the citizens of the townships looked with disfavor upon a poor house project believing for them it offered no advantages while the larger towns would be the gainers.

We believe a county poor house, economically managed, free from ring influences, located away from the county seat, easily accessible by railroad, and sufficiently central for driving for districts having no railroad facilities, a poor house would be a far cheaper plan for the maintainance of those coming under the poor laws, than the present method of local provision.

In many counties the poor houses have afforded rich stealings for the management with mighty poor grub and lodging for the inmates. A recent instance is that of Lancaster county, where the poor house robbers split into rival factions, and are known as the Hog Ring and the Bull Ring. In counties where poor houses have been honestly conducted the taxpayers are entirely satisfied with the system. And thus it would be in our county.

In the event of the question being submitted to the voters of this county, "for" or "against" a poor house, and the project should be defeated, there is no question that the townships on this side would find it a saving in poor taxes if they joined to have a poor house of their own, under their own eyes and management.

Under the present system of local provision for paupers, there are impositions that would not occur under a poorhouse; many make application for maintainance by the township who are not deserving, yet able to earn a living, because they can remain at home and have their support from the taxpayers, whereas if they had to go to the poor house they would work for a living rather than go there.

WE are living, moving and having our being under a Democratic low tariff, and will thus continue for at least three years. Now where is all that ruin, desolation, starvation, and stagnation predicted by the prophetical Republicans? When is it going to begin and where? Now don't all answer at once.

But, in spite of these dire calamities the sunshine of prosperity has thrown its rays all over the country and the calamity howler has withered before it. Selah!

THE state's finances are in a healthy condition; the forthcoming report of the state treasurer will show that the commonwealth is out of debt. Surely the present Democratic administration deserves the thanks of the taxpayers for its excellent management. Forty years ago the state debt was 42 million dollars.

The financial affairs of Centre county also stand in a flattering condition. Our county commissioners have almost wiped out a debt which twenty years ago stood at the forty thousand dollar mark. Thanks to the commissioners for good house-keeping and the curb they have set upon wastefulness and extravagance.

AS Havemeyer has closed his sugar refineries in spite of the bonus given him in the tariff bill, congress should hasten to repeal the law that robs the people for his benefit.

Local Scraps.

Weather nice this week but cold, except Tuesday afternoon when it betokened blizzards and gizzards, but Wednesday morning opened out bright as a dollar.

Mr. Stump advertises a lost heifer.

If you want cheap slab wood, read Sarah Arnold's adv.

Corn and wheat are still even price, 50 cents per bushel. Baled hay has dropped to $10. Pork 5, beef 6.

—A complete line of horse blankets from 75 cents up at Boozer Bros.

MEDICAL BOOKS FREE.

Valuable Information for the Invalid or Student.

Any one or more of the following described books will be sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, to any man or woman of family in the United States, Canada and Mexico during December and January. Orders should be sent in early, as the issue may be exhausted:

1. The Ills of Life—Fourth Edition.—A short, plain description of all diseases, and the treatment for each. A complete home guide to health.

2. Family Physician No. 2—Second Edition.—The best popular book on the prevention and treatment of catarrh and other diseases of cold weather in print.

3. The Pe-ru-na Almanac.—This Almanac contains, besides the regular monthly calendar, a Jewish calendar; information of particular value to farmers, mechanics, and business men; tables, statistics, eclipses, and much valuable medical information. A copy of this almanac should be in every family in the United States. It is one of the most complete Almanacs ever published. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Hunter Shot Dead.

A sad accident happened near McKee's Half Falls, in Snyder county, Thursday afternoon. George Yeager, one of the most successful hunters in that part of the state, accompanied by two friends, started from Georgetown for a day's hunt. They went across the river and were hunting near McKee's Half Falls. Mr. Yeager shot a bird, and while in the act of placing it in his pocket the weapon discharged, blowing off the side of his head, causing death in a few minutes. He was a veteran of the late war and was a prisoner in Andersonville. He was about 48 years old and leaves a wife and daughter to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

Editorial Notes.

The President's message is a sound document; of course it don't suit some of the calamity organs.

Wingshot Harter, of the "Gazette," sent us a brace of plump pheasants, which dropped before his unerring gun. Keep sending 'em this way, Tom, the more you send the more you'll kill.

We are continually receiving papers marked, "Please X," a request which is a tribute to the worth of the REPORTER, and how pleased we would be to to have their good company, but our X-change list is already heavy and to keep adding to it would soon render it unwieldy. To go over about 150 exchanges per week is no light task.

Congress met on Monday.

There were only 16 absentees in the senate at roll call. In the house 210 members answered, which was more than a quorum.

Chicken Thief Arrested in Church.

Harr Good, charged chicken stealing was arrested a few nights ago while kneeling at the altar at a revival service, in Rauck's church, Earl tp. Lancaster county. Good has been a fugitive from justice for a year and returned a few days ago. His arrest caused great excitement among the congregation, who took sides with the prisoner, but he was gotten away without trouble and is now locked up.

The Bible teaches that where a person is guilty of stealing or cheating, such a one must first make restitution to the person wronged before he can find favor in the sight of the Lord—a cloak a religion does not wipe out sin, but restitution and sincere repentance will.

Death of Dr. Musser at Tyrone.

Dr. Wm. F. Musser, died at Tyrone, on last Thursday morning, after a three weeks illness of pheumonia. He was married to Miss Edith Elizabeth Moore, of Scotch valley, on 10 of October last. His age was 34 years. He was born at Marengo, Centre county, and was the son of Samuel and Nancy Musser.

Union Co. Deaths.

In West Buffalo, on 24, Nov., Rebecca, relict of David Yoder, aged 85.

On 7 Nov. in Buffalo tp., Mrs. Hester Brown, aged 82.

At Montandon, Nov. 18, Dav. Kingbury, aged 74.

Slabwood for Sale Cheap.

A large lot of dry slab-wood, hemlock, pine and oak, sawed to stove sizes, at the Ross & Meyer mill, 1 mile east of Centre Hill. Apply to SARAH ARNOLD. 4t

---

Married.

At the home of the brides' mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gettig, near Linden Hall, Nov. 29th, 1894, by Rev. C. H. Goodling, Mr. Frank Thorp and Miss Regina Gettig.

—Price, quality and style are prominent factors when you are buying clothing. Purchasers will find these to their advantage at Lewins, Bellefonte. No shoddy in the house.

—A dollar's worth of goods for your dollar is the medium of exchange a Lewins, Bellefonte.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has received one of the largest stocks of clothing ever received in this part of the state. When you buy from him you get the latest and best to be had for the money. Go and see his stock.

—Lap and fur robes, a fine and complete assortment at Boozer Bros.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

THE INDEPENDENT
NEW YORK.

A Religious, Literary and Family Newspaper.

Undenominational, unbiased and impartial. A paper for clergymen, scholars, teachers, business men and families. It discusses every topic of the day—religious, theologic l, political, literary, social, artistic and scientific. Its contributed articles are by the most eminent writers of the English language.

It employs specialists and distinguished writers as editors of its TWENTY-ONE DEPARTMENTS, as follows:

Literature, Science, Music,
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Religious Intelligence,
Biblical Research,
School and College,
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Charities,
Editorial, News of the Week,
Sunday School,
Ministerial Register,
Financial, Insurance,
Old and Young, Pebbles,
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A paper particularly fitted for lawyers, doctors, clergymen, those engaged in business, young people of both sexes, men and women who read and think for themselves.

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A paper giving valuable information upon FINANCE, LIFE INSURANCE, COMMERCE.

A paper for SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS, those who have a FARM, GARDEN OR HOUSE PLANTS.

A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY, OLD AND YOUNG.

Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or at that rate for any part of a year.

Specimen Copies Free.

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P. O. Box, 2787. 130 Fulton St. New York.

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Fine Fresh Cut Flowers,
Plants, Bulbs, &c.,
—on hand all the time
Funeral Designs and Wedding Bouquets.
House and Church Decorations a Spacialty.
Flower Pots, Jardineres, and Hanging Baskets for sale.

All Work Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

GEO. BALDWIN...FLORIST.
22no94 BELLEFONTE, PA.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED ONE mile west of Millheim along turnpike, containing

165 ACRES,

Well cultivated, with stone Dwelling-House, Bank barn, and outbuildings. A fine spring of water, young orchard, and all improvements in No. 1 condition.

ALSO—100 acres, more or less within Millheim borough, in excellent condition, good location, being in close proximity to church, schools, market, etc.

For terms apply to A. J. GEPHART,
dec6tf Millheim, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Polly Mulbarger, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEO. W SPANGLER,
de 6-6t Administrator. Tusseyville.

ESTRAY.—A HEIFER, RED ON FRONT and hind part of body, with white belt around body, strayed away about Nov. 20th. Persons giving information of its whereabouts will be suitably rewarded E. A. STUMP
dec6-3t Centre Hall.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to trust my wife Jennie on my account as she has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I will not pay any debts contracted by her unless compelled by law WM. H. STOVER,
nov22-3t Centre Hall.

CAUTION.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased at constable's sale the horses cattle, implements, wagons, grain, and all other personal property of Howard Fetterolf, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same in any manner, as it will remain in his possession at our pleasure.
JOHN SPANGLER,
nov15-3t Wm. GOSS.

WANTED ENERGETIC MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, pasting and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to
ALLEN NURSERY CO,
Growers & Propagators, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WANTED SALESMEN to sell a choice and complete line of NURSERY STOCK or SEED POTATOES, or both. PERMANENT and PAYING POSITIONS to GOOD MEN. We can give you exclusive territory if you wish. It will PAY YOU to write us for terms. Address.
THE HAWKS NURSERY CO.,
sep1-4m ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TANSY PILLS! ALL GENUINE SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD" Wilcox Specific Co., PHILA., PA.

SPECIAL AD.

For the purpose of telling you about our

LADIES' COATS
AND
....CAPES....
AND
Misses' and Children's Coats.

We guarantee ours to be the best made, most perfect fitting, best materials used, and most stylish goods that have ever been brought to this market at prices that defy competition, not only in this market but New York and Philadelphia markets.

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING:

Coats Worth	$14.00	Our Price	$10.50
" "	12.00	" "	9.00
" "	10.00	" "	8.50
" "	9.50	" "	7.00
" "	7.00	" "	5.50
" "	6.50	" "	5.00
" "	6.00	" "	4.00
" "	5.00	" "	3.50
" "	3.50	" "	3.00
" "	3.00	" "	2.50

Misses' Coats from 4 years up to 14 years: $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00 and 7.00.

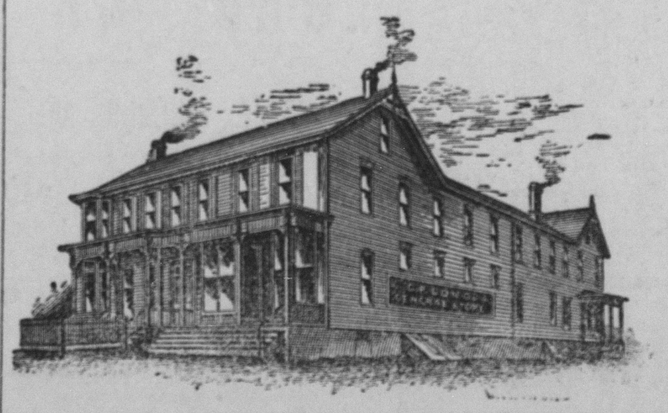
We guarantee these prices to be from 50c to $1.00 lower on each Coat than any place in the State.

Ladies' Capes trimmed in Fur and other fashionable trimmings: $2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.75, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and $10.00.

The above are all new goods and bought within the last two weeks direct from the largest manufacturers in New York.

LYON & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

- FALL OPENING! -



PRICES THAT KNOCK THEM ALL OUT!

We undersell all our competitors and will show you the Bargains on new goods bought direct from the largest manufacturers and dealers in eastern cities. Our competitors will not and dare not meet our prices We have the largest stock of Clothing, Underwear, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, etc., in the valley.

$3,000 Worth of Merchandise Must be Sold in 20 Days.

3 yds Toweling	10c	Ladies' Facinators, were 50c, now	33c
3 lbs good Brown Sugar	10c	Ladies' Ice Wool Facinators, were 90c now	60c
4 lbs Raisins	25c	Floss, same as Ice Wool, per oz	10c
Carpet, 1 yd. wide	19c	Umbrellas	50c
Stair Carpet	15c	Ladies Wool Mittens, were 48c now	25c
2 lbs. Evaporated Peaches	26c	Men's Fine Shirts were 49c, now	25c
Bed Blankets, per pair, were 95c. now	78c	" Underwear, were 40c, now	17½c
Rag Carpet, 1 yd. wide	43c	" " 60c, now	37½c
Best Blue Prints	6c	Men's Overcoats	6.00 now 4.50
Lace Curtins, per pair, were 60c now	39c	Men's Dress Overcoats	12.00 now 8.75
Nettin Curtins per pair, were 10c, now	7c	" " "	11.00 now 8.50
24 in Red Handkerchiefs	5c	Boys " "	2.75 now 1.93
Good Corsets	25c	" " "	4.25 now 3.37
Ladies' Vests, were 50c, now	33c	" " "	6.25 now 5.25
Ladies' Vests, were 45c, now	25c	Boys' Suits, 4 to 13 years	1.57
Ladies' and Children's Combination Suits also in stock		" " "	1.60
Apron and Dress Gingham	4 to 6c	" " "	2.10
Eiderdown Coating, was 48c, now	25c	Men's Suits,	7.50 now 5.25
Children's Sacks were 48c, now	25c	"	9.00 now 6.75
Children's Caps	10c	"	10.00 now 8.50
Children's Plush Caps, were 60c now	25c	"	9.50 now 8.00
		Youth's Suits	3.90 to 5.00

BIG DRIVE IN BOOTS AND SHOES!

Exceptional reductions in Boots and Shoes. Original prices cut in half, and you get it.

C. P. LONG,
SPRING MILLS, - - PENNA.

1861--1894.

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McCALMONT & CO.,
—Sellers of—
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And Buyers of Farm Products.....

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Conklin Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Surries, and Spring Wagons.

Coal, Crushed Coke, Hydraulic Cements, Explosives, Fertilizers, Plaster and Salt.

Stone Crushers and Road Machinery a specialty.

We invite patronage.

McCALMONT & CO.,
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TOWN TOPICS,
The Journal of Society,
(32 PAGES.) NEW YORK. (THURSDAY.)

Is universally recognized as the most complete weekly journal in the world.

Its "Saunterings" columns are inimitable. Its society news, especially of the doings of the **400** of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and *all over the world*, is not equalled by any newspaper. Its Financial Department is authority with all bankers and brokers. Its "Literary Show"—notes on current literature—is by the cleverest of reviewers. Its "Afield and Afloat" makes it the most interesting paper for all lovers of sport—yatching, football, rowing, shooting, fishing, etc. Its "On the Turf" excels all other racing notes. Its burlesques, poems and jokes are the cleverest. Its stories are by the best writers—among them Amélie Rives, F. Marion Crawford, Julian Hawthorne, Edgar Fawcett, Gilbert Parker, Mary J. Hawker ("Lanoe Falconer,") Barry Pain, Paul Bourget, Rudyard Kipling, Ambrose Bierce, etc., etc., and are, even if a trifle risqué, yet always clever, bright and pretty. In addition to all this there is each week a supplement, portrait of some man eminent in his walk of life.

Tales from Town Topics

Quarterly, first day of March, June, September, December; 256 pages; 12mo. Contains in each number, in addition to short stories, poems, burlesques, etc., from the old issues of TOWN TOPICS, a complete, original prize story of 120 to 150 pages.

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The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-picture of roses, 16½ x 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was $350.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only $2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.

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We handle a large line of fast selling agents' specialties, consisting of Rein Holders, Stove and Grate Heaters, and thirty other staple articles, which an agent can make $10 a day selling. AGENTS WANTED. CATALOGUE FREE.

BREWSTER MFG. CO., HOLLY, MICH.

FARMERS MILLS.

News of the Past Week from Our Neighboring Burg.

W. C. Brown wears a broad smile for the last week, and it is all on account of the little boy who came to stay with him.

Clayton, son of Jerry Stover was on the sick list last week.

Geo. Armbrust, of Hamburg killed two hogs last week that weighed 750 pounds.

J. H. Rishel has on hand a large stock of winter goods at lowest prices.

A number of our young folks expect to attend the entertainment, "around the world," at Spring Mills on Friday evening.

Thomas Scholl will move on Wm. Weaver's farm in the spring and Peter Hockman, of Hublersburg, intends moving on the Krape farm now occupied by Mr. Scholl.

George Rishel expects to move on the Shoemaker farm now occupied by Oscar Walters.

The talk about selling the cave that was booming a short time ago is like the last weeks' snow; it has all disappeared.

Lydia Smith, who has been in failing health for some time, is still sinking with that dread disease consumption.

Jackson Weaver, of Tusseyville, and Sadie Scholl, of Centre Hall, were among the visitors in this vicinity lately.

Rosa Armbrust will return home this week and will attend school this winter.

A Liberal Offer.

The enterprise of the publishers of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass., has steadily advanced the paper year by year, keeping it always in the front rank of the best periodicals. It fills today as no other publication the popular demand for a practical family paper, one that is equally valued and enjoyed by old and young, and free from all objectionable features.

The best writers of all lands are engaged to write for its columns. Among the famous contributors for the volume for 1895 are two daughters of Queen Victoria; Mr. Gladstone, the most eminent living statesmen, who has for the third time written an article expressly for THE COMPANION; Sir Edwin Arnold, W. Clark Russell, Charles Dickens, Frank R. Stockton, J. T. Trowbridge, Mark Twain, Cy Warman, the famous locomotive engineer, and more than a hundred other writers who are known the world over.

THE COMPANION appeals to all, whether in the home, in professional or business life, to the educator and laborer in every department of work. Its sound, practical editorials deal frankly, fairly and concisely with the questions of the day. Every utterance may be accepted without reserve. Full Prospectus and specimen copies sent free on application.

New subscribers will receive THE COMPANION free to 1895 if they subscribe at once, sending $1.75 the year's subscription price. It comes every week, finely illustrated.

Mr. Ira P. Wetmore, a prominent real estate agent of San Angelo, Texas, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complete without a bottle of this Remedy at home or on a trip away from home. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

War Against Oleo Dealers.

The war against the oleomargarine dealers about Altoona still continues. On Saturday United States Marshal Walker arrested A. L. Peters, John Merrill and Daniel Lutz, of Philipsburg, and John Brown, of Osceola, on the charge of selling that article without a license. Deputy Marshal Clark, of Altoona, arrested J. W. Wilt, of that city, a Dunkard preacher, and J. L. Elway, another Altoona grocer on the same charge, and all the parties have been held for a hearing before United States Commissioner Graffino.

What a Hunter Says

An experienced hunter says: "A curious thing about a rabbit is that it always faces the sun, turning around slowly all day to do so. In hunting them in fields this should be kept in mind and the ground be gone over with his back to the sun. He can see the eyes of the rabbits in the bushes and they will glitter like diamonds in the sunlight."

Necessrry Amount Subscribed.

The *Centre Democrat* says about ten thousand dollars worth of stock has been subscribed thus far for the Centre county Fair Association. That was the amount necessary before a permanent organization would be affected.

Meets Death at the Lumber City.

William Wise, of Lewisburg, while crossing the P & E tracks at Williamsport on last Saturday night, was struck by an express train and received injuries from which he died on Sunday morning. He was between twenty-nine and thirty years of age. The remains were taken to Lewisburg.

We can Collar and Cuff any man in America

and do it too in a way that he will like. Every man that wears collars and cuffs should know about the "CELLULOID" Interlined. A linen collar or cuff covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs made.

They are the top notch of comfort, neatness and economy. They will go through the day with you in good shape, no matter how hot or how busy you get. You can clean one yourself in a minute, without dependence on busy wives, unskillful hired girls or uncertain and distant laundries. Simply wipe them off.

Every piece is marked as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

You must insist upon goods so marked and take nothing else if you expect satisfaction.

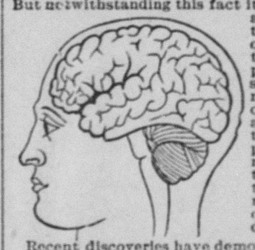
If your dealer should not have them, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. Give size, and specify stand-up or turned-down collar as wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in the upper part of the spinal cord, near the base of the brain, and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that even the prick of a needle will cause instant death.



Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. All headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, mania, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

Stop Thief!

Any one whose Watch has a

Non-pull-out

bow (ring), will never have occasion to use this time-honored cry. It is the only bow that cannot be twisted off the case, and is found only on Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A watch case opener, which will save your finger nails, sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL

Consult the Old Reliable Specialist **DR. LOBB**

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To secure a positive and permanent cure of ERRORS OF YOUTH and LOSS OF MANHOOD and of all diseases of the BLOOD, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, SKIN, and NERVOUS SYSTEM consult at once Dr. Lobb. He guarantees in all cases caused by EXCESSES, IMPRUDENCE or INHERITANCE to restore to HEALTH and STRENGTH by building up the shattered nervous system and adding new life and energy to the broken down constitution. Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential. Office hours daily and Sunday, from 9 a m. to 3 p m and 6 to 9 evenings. Read his book on Errors of Youth and obscure diseases of both sexes. Sent free.

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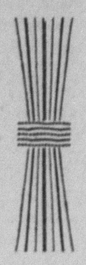

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1	$ 60	$ 54 60	$ 100 00
3	1 80	163 80	300 00
5	3 00	273 00	500 00
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15	9 00	819 60	1500 00
20	12 00	1092 00	2000 00
25	15 00	1365 00	2500 00

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Estimated cost to Borrower.

No. Shares.	Cash Rec'd.	Cost per mo.	Total
1	$ 100 00	$ 1 60	$ 145 60
2	200 00	3 20	291 20
3	300 00	4 80	436 80
4	400 00	6 40	582 40
5	500 00	8 00	728 00
6	600 00	9 60	873 60
7	700 00	11 20	1019 20
8	800 00	12 80	1164 80
9	900 00	14 40	1310 40
10	1000 00	16 00	1456 00

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Shares	Cash 1 paym't.	Par Value.	Annual In. rec'd.	Total In. rec'd	Full amt. Real'zd.
1	$ 70 60	$ 100 00	$ 4 20	$ 33 60	$ 133 60
2	140 00	200 00	8 40	67 20	267 20
3	210 00	300 00	12 60	100 80	400 80
4	280 00	400 00	16 80	134 80	534 40
5	350 00	500 00	21 50	168 00	668 00
7	490 00	700 00	29 40	235 20	935 20
10	700 00	10 0 00	42 00	336 00	1336 00
15	10 0 00	1500 00	63 00	504 60	20 4 00
20	1400 00	2000 00	84 00	672 00	2672 00
30	2100 00	3000 00	126 00	1080 00	4008 00
50	3500 00	5000 00	210 00	1680 00	6680 00

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 27, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3 50 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.50 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 2 53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.:

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8 45 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 12 25 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4,40 p m. week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	Eastward. P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 22
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 58		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 1

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m. 10 20 a m. 5 02 p m, 6 06 p m, and 8 00 p m

on Sundays trains leave montandon 10.18 a. m., and 7.58 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.20 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

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THANKSGIVING DAY.

A FESTIVAL THAT DATES TO COLONIAL TIMES.

Intermittent for Many Years. How the President Issues His Proclamation. The Seal of State.

Every year the President of the United States issues a proclamation fixing "Thanksgiving Day," as it has come to be known. Every year the proclamation of the President is transmitted to the Governors of the States, and the day named by the President is set aside as a general holiday. Originally it was intended as a day of fasting and prayer. Now it is a day of feasting and frolic and foot ball games. Every good American is thankful that he is an American 365 days in the year—and one day extra in leap years. He does not need a special day set aside for rejoicing.

The making of the Thanksgiving day proclamation is a serious duty for the President, for it is customary for him to write the proclamation with his own hand and to put into it as much of the spirit of the day as possible. President Harrison used to take a pencil and a little pad of paper and write out the proclamation in full. Then he would turn it over to one of his executive clerks to be copied. Mr. Harrison preferred to use his pencil rather than to dictate. President Cleveland also writes some things with his own hand, but he uses a stenographer, too, a great deal.

The first draft of the proclamation is copied, and the copy is sent to the State Department. There are two or three clerks in the State Department who make a specialty of penmanship. One of these engrosses the proclamation on parchment artistically. The parchment is sent back to the White House to receive the President's signature. When "Grover Cleveland" has been written at the bottom of it, it is taken back to the State Department, where Walter Q. Gresham's signature attests that of the President. Then the great seal of the State Department is affixed. It is a very ornate seal. It ought to be, for it cost $1,000. It is kept in a rosewood case in the Bureau of Commissions and Pardons, and its custodian is George Bartle, who has been in the department service for forty-eight years. Bartle was appointed to a clerkship by Daniel Webster. He is one of the oldest employees of the government at Washington.

It takes an order from the President of the United States to procure an impression of the great seal of state. Collectors of seals and autographs frequently write to the Secretary of State for copies of the seal of state. The same formal reply is sent to all of them—that under the law no impression of the seal can go out of the department unless they are affixed to official papers. The President of the United States could give authority to a collector to obtain an impression of the seal. But no President has ever done so. The law of 1789 says that the seal shall not be affixed to any instrument except a commission "without the special warrant of the President therefor." The President, therefore when he sends a Thanksgiving proclamation to the State Deparment for the seal, sends with it a copy of the following printed form, duly filled out and signed:

"I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the seal of the United States, to be affixed to ——, dated this day and signed by me, and for doing so, this shall be his warrant."

When Mr. Bartle receives this order he unlocks the rosewood case, puts a scalloped circle of paper in the press, and with a light turn of the heavy steel ball above brings the seal down on the paper and leaves its impress there. Then the stamped piece of paper is fastened to the proclamation and it is ready to go to the world.

Bartle is very conscientious about the excercise of his duties toward the great seal, and he has controversies not infrequently with persons who are in a hurry for public documents, and who do not understand why the State Department has authorized under the general law to affix the great seal to any document bearing the President's signature.

When the proclamation has been completed by the addition of the seal clerks of the State Department are set to work making copies for transmissions to the governors of the states and territories. These copies are not made on typewriters or with manifolding paper or by any other process of duplication. The State Department uses the typewriter for some purposes, but not for official correspondence. All of the copies of the proclamation are written out on the long sheets of blue paper which are used for official correspondence. Each governor who receives a copy of the President's proclamation will make a proclamation of his own. But in the meantime the proclamation of the President has been made public, and the people all over the country know what day has been chosen for "Thanksgiving."

There is no law providing a day for general thanksgiving. "Thanksgiving Day" is a product of custom. The President could omit his "Thanksgiving" proclamation in any year, or he could fix the 7th of May or the 21st of December as the day for giving thanks. But it has come to be the custom for the President to issue a proclamation each year, naming, usually, the last Thursday in the month of November as Thanksgiving Day. The custom dates back only to 1864, though Thankgiving Day was celebrated at odd times as far back as the days of the colonies. Among the records preserved by Congress is a proclamation by the Council of Massachusetts, dated November 16, 1776, recommending "acknowledgments for mercies enjoyed." A form of thanksgiving proclamation was reported to the Continental Congress November 1, 1777, by Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts. It was Samuel Adams who urged the opening of Congress with prayer in opposition to John Jay, who said that Episcopalians, Presbyterians, &c., could hardly be expected to unite in formal worship. Adams' form of proclamation has not been observed since, for each proclamation follows the fancy of the President who writes it.

In November, 1778, the chaplain of Congress recommended that Wednesday, December 30, be observed as "a day of thanksgiving and praise," so the Thursday in November has not been the invariable day for this festival. In 1779 the first Tuesday in May was appointed as a day of thanksgiving, and this appointment was made by proclamation of the Continental Congress. This was an extra day of thanks, for in the following October Congressman Root reported in favor of appointing Thursday, December 9, as a day of thanksgiving. In 1782 the States were recommended (on report of Congressman Witherspoon) to appoint November 28 as a day of Thanksgiving.

For a great many years the custom of observing Thanksgiving day fell into innocuous desuetude. Then the editor of a woman's paper took the matter up. Her name was Sarah Josepha Hale and she lived in Philadelphia until her death fifteen years ago. She inaugurated a movement to raise $50,000 to complete the Bunker Hill monument. It was successful. Then she began to manufacture public sentiment in favor of an annual observance of Thanksgiving day. She interested President Lincoln, and in 1864 he adopted her suggestion and issued a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving. The custom has come unchanged down to the present day.

The first Thanksgiving day proclamation ever issued by a President was signed by George Washington in 1789. The original was in the possession of Rev. J. W. Wellman, who inherited it from his grandfather, William Ripley, of Cornish, N. H. This proclamation was issued by request of both houses of Congress through their joint committee. The text of the proclamation following the preamble is:

"Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks for his kind Care and Protection of the People of this Country previous to their becoming a Nation;—for the signal and manifold Mercies, and the interpositions of his Providence in the Course and Conclusion of the late War;—for the great Degree of Tranquility, Union and Plenty, which we have since enjoyed;—for the peaceable and rational Manner in which we have been enabled to establish Constitutions of Government for our Safety and Happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted;—for the civil and religious Liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge;—and in general, for all the great and various Favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

"And, also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our Prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech him to pardon our National and other Transgressions;—to enable us all, whether in public or private Stations, to perform our several and relative Duties properly and punctually;—to render our National Government a Blessing to all the people, by constantly being a government of wise, just, and Constitutional Laws, directly and faithfully executed and obeyed;—to protect and guide all Sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us), and to bless them with good Government, Peace and Concord;—to promote the knowledge and Practice of true Religion and Virtue, and the increase of science among them and us;—and generally to grant unto all Mankind such a degree of Temporal Prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

"Given under my Hand, at the City of New York, the third Day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Seven Hundred and eighty-nine.

G. WASHINGTON.

The Thanksgiving proclamations issued since the time of "G. Washington" have usually been less elaborate.

FOR THE FAMILY'S GOOD NAME.

An old gentleman reproved his nephew for fighting with another boy. "But," said the lad, "he called my sister names!" "Why, you haven't any sister, and never had one!" exclaimed the uncle, in astonishment. "I know it," replied the boy, doggedly," "but he thought I had, and said she was squint-eyed, and I sailed in on the principle of the thing."—[New York Ledger.

At Munich, Bavaria, the police have forbidden the playing of pianos with the windows open.

There are twenty-five recognized breeds of sheep in Great Britain.

Millions of Jananese work for from five o ten cents a day.

SWEDEN'S GREAT KING

Gustavus Adolphus and the Great Work He Wrought.

The Three Hundredth Anniversary of His Birth to Be Celebrated in All Parts of the World with Much Pomp and Circumstance.

[Special Letter.]

This being an era of hero worship it is not surprising that great preparations are being made in Sweden, Germany, England and other Protestant countries to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, which occurs December 9 of this year. This monarch, familiarly known as the "Lion of the North," was without doubt one of the greatest soldiers and leaders in the history of the world, and has well earned the sobriquet of "defender of the faith," bestowed on him by the Protestant church.

Gustavus Adolphus was born at Stockholm December 9, 1594; and succeeded his father, Charles IX., November 8, 1611. Although but seventeen years of age when assuming the throne, the young king was not unprepared for the performance of his heavy duties. Since the tenth year of his life he had attended the royal cabinet councils, and the most famous generals had instructed him in the art of warfare. His accession found Sweden at war with Denmark, Poland and Russia. By diplomacy he detached Denmark from the tripartite alliance in 1613; then he invaded Russia and forced the czar to sue for peace in 1617; and finally inveigled Poland into making an advantageous truce for six years.

The thirty-years' war was in full blast when the victorious Swedish king returned from his foreign campaigns. In 1617 Ferdinand of Styria was crowned king of Bohemia, and immediately began his ill-advised persecution of Protestants. Two years later, in spite of emphatic protests, Ferdinand was elected emperor of Germany, and secured the active support of Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, and the Holy League, a federation of Catholic princes and nobles. And then the great war, which began in 1618 and ended in 1648, was inaugurated in earnest. The Protestant army, which stood before the walls of Prague, was completely routed November 8, 1620, by a Catholic army under the command of Tilly, a Bavarian general. Frederick, elector of the Palatinate and leader of the Protestant cause, was disheartened after this blow and sued for peace. In compliance with a request from Emperor Ferdinand he dissolved the remnants of his army. This foolish action gave Tilly an opportunity to invade the Palatinate, and at the diet of Regensburg, in 1623, poor Frederick was placed in ban, bereft of all his possessions, and the palatinate given to Bavaria, to which state it belongs at the present day. At this stage the disastrous war might have come to an end, but Ferdinand, not content with the humiliation of his enemies, was determined to restore Catholicism to its ante-reformation power. This led to the formation of a league among the princes of North Germany, under the leadership of the king of Denmark. Christian IV., the Danish king, supported by English and Dutch influences, entered German territory in 1625; but was defeated by Tilly, August 27, 1626. This general afterward carried the war into Denmark and forced Christian, in 1629, to withdraw from interference in German affairs.

The Protestant princes, humiliated by defeat and weakened by puerile jealousy, were ready to make peace on any terms; and the hostilities would have ceased, had not Emperor Ferdinand issued his famous "edict of restitution." This document was dated March 6, 1629, and ordered that all ecclesiastical estates secularized since 1552 should be returned to the Church of Rome. In spite of the protest of a number of Protestant princes and a majority of the rich free cities, the edict was carried out to the letter by an imperial army under Tilly, who devastated the already poverty-stricken country with a recklessness that would have put to shame a horde of Scythians.

Protestantism seemed doomed. The elector of Saxony, most powerful of Lutheran princes, vacillated and tried to carry water on both shoulders. The other members of the league had neither money nor men. But in the hour of greatest need appeared the Moses of the reformation, the man who was destined to lead the Protestant hosts out of the wilderness of defeat and misery.

The arrogance of Austria had become unbearable. France smarted under countless insults, yet could not at that time take up arms against Ferdinand. In this emergency Cardinal Richelieu, premier of France and prince of the church, made overtures to the warrior king of Sweden who had just returned from victorious wars against Russia and Poland. Gustavus Adolphus, most zealous Protestant of his time, listened to the offers of Richelieu, and in June, 1630, landed in the island of Usedom with fifteen thousand picked soldiers. He drove the imperial garrisons from Pomerania and Mecklenburg, reinstated the expelled princes, and formed alliances with France and other countries.

Meanwhile Tilly invested and took the rich city of Magdeburg, at the same time committing such atrocities that public opinion compelled the elector of Saxony to support the Swedish king. On September 17, 1631, Gustavus Adolphus met Tilly at Breitenfeld, near Leipsic, and defeated the imperial forces in a murderous battle. On April 15, 1632, Tilly was defeated again in the battle on the Lech, and on May 17 the Swedish king made his triumphant entry into Munich, the capital of Bavaria.

In less than two years the man from the north had most completely humiliated the arrogant Ferdinand who now turned to Wallenstein, one of the most unique characters in history, for succor.

Wallenstein, duke of Friedland, was one of the greatest men of his age. Immensely wealthy and inordinately ambitious, he proposed to Ferdinand to raise an army of 50,000 men at his own expense. He conquered northern Germany and devastated a portion of Saxony. His army he considered his own and defied emperor and state. Ferdinand, dull as he was in other things, did not fail to see that Wallenstein's power was growing from day to day, and concluded, in September, 1630, to dismiss the duke and his army. Wallenstein took his degradation with poor grace. Instead of dismissing his army, he kept the best regiments intact and stationed them on his vast estates in Moravia and Bohemia. After Tilly's defeat the duke of Friedland's hour came. The emperor made the humblest approaches and consented to the most humiliating conditions imposed by his vassal. Wallenstein agreed to raise a new army, but reserved the right to appoint his own officers and the rights of confiscation, amnesty and pardon. After having created this imperium in imperio, the duke started to besiege the city of Nuremberg, in which Gustavus was intrenched. His plan was to starve the Swedes into capitulation, but by a clever movement the king outwitted his cruel opponent and marched into Bavaria. Wallenstein then moved into Saxony, and Gustavus followed. The two armies met at Lutzen, November 16, 1632. A fierce battle was fought which ended in a Protestant victory, but also in the death of the heroic Swedish king.

Wallenstein retreated into Bohemia after his defeat and opened negotiations with Sweden, the Saxon princes and Cardinal Richelieu. His plan was to compel Emperor Ferdinand to make a peace which would secure for him the crown of Bohemia. He might have been successful had not one of his generals given away his secret and formed a conspiracy, as a result of which the duke was assassinated February 25, 1634, at Eger, by Col. Butler, one of his former lieutenants.

The battle at Lutzen gave religious liberty to continental Europe. After Gustavus' death the Thirty Years' war became of a political character. France took an active part in the hostilities, which were brought to a close October 24, 1648, by the peace of Westphalia, from which day dates the independence of Switzerland and Holland. By the same treaty France secured Alsace, which it lost again in 1871.

Much of Sweden's success during the Thirty Years' war was due to Count Axel Oxenstjerna, the famous chancellor of Gustavus Adolphus. He conducted the war after his king's death and later was chosen head of the league against Emperor Ferdinand. In 1636 he returned to Stockholm as chief of the government during the minority of Princess Christina, the heir presumptive. He died at the age of seventy-one, August 28, 1654. According to Wallenstein, Oxenstjerna was the brains of the Protestant campaign.

The remains of Gustavus Adolphus lie in the old church of Rodderholme, in Stockholm. Great preparations are now being made in the Swedish capital to make the three hundredth anniversary of his birth an epoch-making event. In Germany monuments to his memory will be unveiled in several places; and in the United States thousands of churches will do honor to the "Lion of the North"—the monarch who not only defeated proud Austria, but in the midst of carnage thought of founding a Swedish colony on American soil. This idea was carried out by Oxenstjerna in 1638, when the first Swedish settlers established homes near Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Del.

G. W. WEIPPERT.

Found a Petrified Egg.

Quite a curiosity is on exhibition at the cigar stand of Dawson & Burch, on Cedar streets, says the Nashville (Tenn.) American. If the curiosity is not a petrified egg, then nature can give the fowl creation cards and spades in the art of egg manufacture. The freak is of a perfect oval shape, with both ends very smoothly slipped off. A farmer living on Paradise Ridge picked it up in a field one day and started to throw it, when its unusual weight attracted his attention. Stooping, he picked up a rock and struck the peculiar object a sharp blow near the middle. The interior shell cracked and three pieces shelled off, revealing about half of a perfectly rounded object nestled away in the remaining portion of the shell. This under sphere is of a pinkish hue, and is very granular in its composition, something like sandstone. The first thing a person would think of on beholding it would be the yellow of an egg, and the more he looked the more thoroughly he would become convinced that that was what it was. The concave portion of the broken shell fits back perfectly about the interior sphere. The shell's exterior is also granular, though perfectly uniform. It is about one-quarter of an inch thick and immediately beneath the granular exterior is of a drab color, resembling very much in composition lava or phosphate rock. A close inspection of the broken edges of the shell shows a very thin exterior shell of about the thickness of an egg shell. In fact, the entire effect produced is the same as that obtained by taking a hard boiled hen egg and cracking the shell, part a section of it with the white adhering to it, from the yellow leaving the sphere nestled in the remaining portion of the shell. The petrified egg—for that is undoubtedly what the freak is—weighs about half a pound and is about the size of a large goose egg, perhaps larger.

New Slot Scheme.

The city railway company of Berlin has adopted the nickel-in-the-slot plan for selling tickets during the busy hours. The improved machines are so constructed that the coin drops out again if a wrong one has been put in or i. there are no more tickets.

DEFT COIN COUNTERS.

THEY WORK FOR UNCLE SAM IN WASHINGTON.

The Detection of Counterfeits. Some Rapid Manipulation of Money in Coin. Devices for Counting Coins.

Women make the best counters of money. That fact was discovered by General Spinner when he had given them their first employment in the Treasury. They do all of the counting now for Uncle Sam. So great is the dexterity acquired by some of them in reckoning coins that it is not considered an extraordinary feat to count and tie up in envelopes and bags 50,000 pieces in six hours. It should be remembered that the task has to be performed with the utmost care, every bad, mutilated or foreign coin being rejected. The foreign and mutilated pieces are sent back to the persons from whom they were received. The counting is done without the aid of any mechanical appliance. Counting boards have been tried at the Treasury, but were given up, because they proved too awkward for women to handle. The exercise is too violent, requiring muscular strength. Such a board is flat and square, with a series of parallel ridges just the height of a dollar. The silver dollars are thrown upon it and spread quickly with the hands until it is covered. Then the board is tilted and all the coins fall off save the 500 which are retained by the ridges. By the help of this contrivance an expert can count dollars at the rate of 3,000 a minute.

Halves, quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies are counted in like fashion on boards of suitable construction. But another reason why this plan does not serve for use at the Treasury is that it does not afford the same opportunity for examining individual coins. The same objection applies to a machine for reckoning dimes that was invented by Dr. Donzeno, superintendent of the New Orleans mint. This contrivance is so arranged that dimes poured into a hopper are fed out on the other side, a dial registering the number that have passed through. The old coins sent from the Treasury for recoinage are counted at the mint in Philadelphia with counting boards, having been already inspected. The mints do not count the coins which they make before sending them out; they weigh them. For example 1,000 silver dollars of full weight are put on one side of a balance. Every bag of $1,000 in dollars must satisfy the requirement of equipoise. If it does so, the number of coins does not have to be reckoned. It is the same way with the subsidiary silver and with nickels and cents. The "blanks" for cents and nickels are paid for by the pound, being manufactured by private firms for the government. The contract rate is so low that the blanks for cents cost Uncle Sam only a little less than one-tenth of a cent apiece; the nickel blanks cost him one and a half cents apiece.

The blanks for the cents, when they reach the mint, are so bright and shining that one might easily mistake them for gold. The nickel blanks are very pretty also, resembling silver to the eye. A nickel, by the way, contains only 25 per cent of that metal, the rest of it being copper. These blanks are called "planchets." The planchets for silver dollars are weighed before they receive the impress of the die. Each one is tested separately, and, if found too heavy, it is filed down by as much as may be required. At the mint in Philadelphia this work is done in a great room where more than a hundred young women sit at desks, each with a pair of scales in front of her. Every other minute the chattering becomes such a roar that the lady in charge rings a big dinner bell to quell it. At the Treasury here the expert counter takes a newly received bag of nickels, for example, and pours out a part of the contents upon her table—say, a double handful at once. With two or three quick motions she spreads them so that they lie flat, no one upon another. Then with deft fingers she throws them, two by two, from the table into her left hand, which is held beneath the edge to receive them. Her eye, meanwhile, scans every piece. If there is a counterfeit in the lot, it is more likely to betray itself by a difference in color. Supposing that it is not detected by sight, its ring as it drops into the palm with the other coins gives it away. It is hardly possible for one to escape.

All mutilated, foreign or much-worn pieces are rejected and laid aside. The last are sent to the mint to be recoined. Uncle Sam loses a good deal of money in this way. Taking an average, $1,000 worth of silver returned for recoinage is found to have lost about $30 worth of its substance. In other words, the loss by abrasion of silver money is 3 per cent. The "life" of a silver dollar in constant circulation is only four or five years. During the first two or three years after the standard dollars began to be coined it was possible to count them by weight, and the delicate scales could even detect a single counterfeit in a bag of $1,000. But now they have become so abraded that this is no longer practicable. Speaking of rapid reckoning, John Lewis, coin-teller in the subtreasury at St. Louis, on a wager, has picked up a newly received bag of 1,000 silver dollars, counted them, thrown out two or three counterfeits and tied them up again inside of six minutes. Among the bad coins a good many bronze cents occur. It is said that most of them are made by Italians in New York, who can afford to use the same metal composition as that employed by Uncle Sam. This is counterfeiting reduced to its lowest terms, but, though the profit be small, it is easy to pass bogus pennies, inasmuch as nobody examines them closely when taken in change. Peddlers on the streets dispose of a good many.—[Washington Star.

The World's Money.

It is interesting to know that while the United States is one of the richest countries in the world, its stock of gold and silver money is not by any means so large as that of France, which has more metallic money than any other nation.

The gold coins of the world are equal in value to $3,582,605,000, and the silver coins to $4,042,700,000, while the paper money has a face value of $2,635,873,000.

Of this vast amount France has $800,000,000 worth of gold and $700,000,000 worth of silver; the United States $604,000,000 worth of gold and $615,000,000 worth of silver, and Great Britain $550,000,000 of gold and $100,000,000 of silver. Germany has $600,000,000 worth of gold coin and $211,000,000 worth of silver, while Russia, with a much larger population, has $5,000,000 worth of gold and $60,000,000 worth of silver coin. She has, however, $500,000,000 worth of paper money, while South America keeps in circulation $600,000,000 worth; the United States, $412,000,000; Austria, $260,000,000; Italy, $163,000,000; Germany, $107,000,000; France, $81,000,000, and Great Britain, $50,000,000.

If the gold coins of the United States were divided into equal shares each person would have about $9. Following the same plan, every Englishman, woman and child would have about $14.50, every German about $12, every Russian about $2.25, and every Frenchman about $20.

The ratio for all kinds of money would still leave the Frenchman the richest man in the world, for if all the gold, silver and paper money in France were shared equally he would have $40.50, while the citizen of the United States would have $24.50, the residents of Austria, Belgium and Holland a little more, the Englishman $13.50 and the Russian only $7.16.—[Chicago Record.

To Preserve Wood From Insects.

A French investigator tells us that the trees most attacked by insects are those whose wood contains an abundance of starch; but the dust from the borings of these insects contains no starch. He therefore suggests as a way of preserving the wood from the attacks of insects that the starch be taken from the trees by removing the bark some months in advance of cutting them. He asserts that by girdling the trees high up on the trunk and destroying all branches put out below this girdling the object will be attained. An experiment in this connection was made with oak poles. One lot barked a year before cutting, were stored with an another lot stripped of the bark as soon as cut, and a third lot that had the bark on. At the end of three years those barked when standing and before cutting were perfectly preserved, those stored with the bark on were much injured, and those that had been stripped after cutting were in a condition between. Another experiment was with oak logs of forty-years' growth, part of which had been girdled in May and cut the October following, the rest having been barked after being cut. All were left exposed for three years, when those barked before cutting showed no signs of insect work, but the others were badly injured. Another lot barked in May and cut in October were in the same condition as those that have been simply girdled, and with nothing of gain from the extra work. The spring, this investigator thinks, is the best time for the barking or girdling, as the starch will have disappeared by autumn. Professor J. F. Duggon, of the Department of Agriculture, calls attention to these experiments. —[Philadelphia Ledger.

A Dog's Fidelity.

A pathetic story of the affection of a dog for his master comes from Cookham, England. One afternoon a ex-constable was walking along the riverside when he heard a splash some hundred yards off. On his way to the spot he was met by a French poodle, which, betraying great excitement, ran before him barking loudly. After directing the policeman for a considerable distance the animal suddenly sprang into the water and swam to the spot whence the alarm had first come. Finding nothing, the dog then made his way to an overturned boat, which no one could induce him to leave, and upon a search being made and the river dragged the body of Dr. Charles Percy Lovell of Portchester Square, was discovered by the assistant lockkeeper at Cookham, entangled in a mass of weeds. Not till then could the faithful poodle be persuaded to quit the spot where his master had lost his life by the capsizing of the boat. As Dr. Lovell was an expert oarsman and a good swimmer, it was surmised at the inquest that he must have met with his fatal mishap while seeking shelter from the rain beneath the bridge, the weeds preventing him from reaching the bank.—[London Telegraph.

In Germany the forest land owned by the State is thirty-eight per cent. of all forest lands.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Siege of Lucknow."

TEXT: "When thou shalt besiege a city a long time in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an ax against them."—Deuteronomy xx., 19.

The awfulest thing in war is besiegement, for to the work of deadly weapons it adds hunger and starvation and plague. Besiegement is sometimes necessary, but my text commands mercy even in that. The fruit trees must be spared because they afford food for man. "Thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an ax against them." But in my recent journey round the world I found at Lucknow, India, the remains of the most merciless besiegement of the ages, and I proceed to tell you that story for four great reasons—to show you what a horrid thing war is and to make you all advocates for peace, to show you what genuine Christian character is under bombardment, to put a coronation on Christian courage, and to show you how splendidly good people die.

As our train glided into the dimly lighted station I asked the guard, "Is this Lucknow?" and he answered, "Lucknow," at the pronunciation of which proper name strong emotions rushed through body, mind and soul.

The word is a synonym of suffering, of cruelty, of heroism, of horror such as is suggested by hardly any other word. We have for thirty-five years been reading of the agonies there endured and the daring deeds there witnessed. It was my great desire to have some one who had witnessed the scenes transacted in Lucknow in 1857 conduct us over the place. We found just the man. He was a young soldier at the time the greatest mutiny of the ages broke out, and he was put with others inside the residency, which was a cluster of buildings making a fortress in which the representatives of the English Government lived and which was to be the scene of an endurance and a bombardment the story of which poetry and painting and history and secular and sacred eloquence have been trying to depict. Our escort not only had a good memory of what had happened, but had talent enough to rehearse the tragedy.

In the early part of 1857 all over India the natives were ready to break out in rebellion against all foreigners and especially against the civil and military representatives of the English Government.

A half dozen causes are mentioned for the feeling of discontent and insurrection that was evinced throughout India. The most of these causes were mere pretexts. Greased cartridges were no doubt an exasperation. The grease ordered by the English Government to be used on these cartridges was taken from cows or pigs, and grease to the Hindoos is unclean, and to bite these cartridges at the loading of the guns would be an offense to the Hindoo religion. The leaders of the Hindoos said that these greased cartridges was only part of an attempt by the English Government to make the natives give up their religion; hence, unbounded indignation was aroused.

Another cause of the mutiny was that another large province of India had been annexed to the British empire, and thousands of officials in the employ of the King of that province were thrown out of position and they were all ready for trouble making.

Another cause was said to be the bad government exercised by some English officials in India.

The simple fact was that the natives of India were a conquered race, and the English were the conquerors. For 100 years the British scepter had been waved over India, and the Indians wanted to break that scepter. There never had been any love or sympathy between the natives of India and the Europeans. There is none now.

Before the time of the great mutiny the English Government risked much power in the hands of the natives. Too many of them manned the forts. Too many of them were in the Governmental employ. And now the time had come for a wide outbreak. The natives had persuaded themselves that they could send the English Government flying, and to accomplish it dagger and sword and firearms and mutilation and slaughter must do their worst.

It was evident in Lucknow that the natives were about to rise and put to death all the Europeans they could lay their hands on, and into the residency the Christian population of Lucknow hastened for defense from the tigers in human form which were growling for their victims. The occupants of the residency, or fort, were—military and non-combatants, men, women and children—in number about 1692.

I suggest in one sentence some of the chief woes to which they were subjected when I say that these people were in the residency five months without a single change of clothing, some of the time the heat at 120 and 130 degrees; the place black with flies and all a-squirm with vermin, firing of the enemy upon them ceasing neither day nor night; the hospital crowded with the dying, smallpox, scurvy, cholera, adding their work to that of shot and shell, women brought up in all comfort and never having known want, crowded and sacrificed in a cellar where nine children were born; less and less food; no water except that which was brought from a well under the enemy's fire, so that the water obtained was at the price of blood, the stench of the dead horses added to the effluvia of corpses, and all waiting for the moment when the army of 60,000 shrieking Hindoo devils should break in upon the garrison of the residency, now reduced by wounds and sickness and death to 976 men, women and children.

"Call me early," I said, "to-morrow morning, and let us be at the residency before the sun becomes too hot." At 7 o'clock in the morning we left our hotel in Lucknow, and I said to our obliging, gentlemanly escort, "Please take us along the road by which Havelock and Outram came to the relief of the residency." That was the way we went. There was a solemn stillness as we approached the gate of the residency. Battered and torn is the masonry of the entrance. Signature of shot and punctuation of cannon ball all up and down and everywhere.

"Here to the left," said our escort, "are the remains of a building the first floor of which in other days had been used as a banqueting hall, but then was used as a hospital. At this part the amputations took place, and all such patients died. The heat was so great and the food so insufficient that the poor fellows could not recover from the loss of blood. They all died. Amputations were performed without chloroform. All the anaesthetics were exhausted. A fracture that in other climates and under other circumstances would have come to easy convalescence here proved fatal. Yonder was Dr. Fayrer's house, who was surgeon of the place and is now Queen Victoria's doctor. This upper room was the officers' room, and there Sir Henry Lawrence, our dear commander, was wounded. While he sat there a shell struck the room, and some one suggested that he had better leave the room, but he smiled and said, 'Lightning never strikes twice in the same place.' Hardly had he said this when another shell tore off his thigh, and he was carried dying into Dr. Fayrer's house on the other side of the road. Sir Henry Lawrence had been in poor health for a long time before the mutiny. He had been in the Indian service for years, and he had started for England to recover his health, but getting as far as Bombay the English Government requested him to remain at least awhile, for he could not be spared in such dangerous times. He came here to Lucknow, and foreseeing the siege of this residency had filled many of the rooms with grain, without which the residency would have been obliged to surrender. There were also taken by him into this residency rice and sugar and charcoal and fodder for the oxen and hay for the horses. But now, at the time when all the people were looking to him for wisdom and courage, Sir Henry is dying."

Our escort describes the scene, unique, tender, beautiful and overpowering, and while I stood on the very spot where the sighs and groans of the besieged and lacerated and broken hearted met the whiz of bullets, and the demoniac hiss of bursting shell, and the roar of batteries, my escort gave me the particulars.

"As soon as Sir Henry was told that he had not many hours to live he asked the chaplain to administer to him the holy communion. He felt particularly anxious for the safety of the women in the residency, who, at any moment, might be subjected to the savages who howled around the residency, their breaking in only a matter of time unless re-enforcement should come. He would frequently say to those who surrounded his death couch 'Save the ladies. God help the poor women and children!' He gave directions for the desperate defense of the place. He asked forgiveness of all those whom he might unintentionally have neglected or offended. He left a message for all his friends. He forgot not to give directions for the care of his favorite horse. He charged his officers, saying 'By no means surrender. Make no treaty or compromise with the desperadoes. Die fighting.' He took charge of the asylum he had established for the children of soldiers. He gave directions for his burial, saying: 'No nonsense, no fuss. Let me be buried with the men. He dictated his own epitaph, which I read above his tomb 'Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty. May the Lord have mercy on his soul.' He said: 'I would like to have a passage of Scripture added to the words on my grave, such as, "To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgivenesses, though we have rebelled against Him." Isn't it from Daniel?' So as brave a man as England or India ever saw expired. The soldiers lifted the cover from his face and kissed him before they carried him out. The chaplain offered a prayer. Then they removed the great hero amid the rattling hail of the guns and put him down among other soldiers buried at the same time." All of which I state for the benefit of those who would have us believe that the Christian religion is fit only for women in the eighties and children under seven. There was glory enough in that departure to halo Christendom.

"There," said our escort, "Bob the Nailer did the work." "Who was Bob the Nailer?" "Oh, he was the African who sat at that point, and when any one of our men ventured across the road he would drop him by a rifle ball. Bob was a sure marksman. The only way to get across the road for water from the well was to wait until his gun flashed and then instantly cross before he had time to load. The only way we could get rid of him was by digging a mine under the house where he was hidden. When the house was blown up, Bob the Nailer went with it." I said to him, "Had you made up your mind is what you and the other sufferers would do in case the fiends actually broke in?" "Oh, yes!" said my escort. "We had it all planned, for the probability was every hour for nearly five months that they would break in. You must remember it was 1600 against 60,000, and for the latter part of the time it was 900 against 60,000, and the residency and the earthworks around it were not put up for such an attack. It was only from the mercy of God that we were not massacred soon after the besiegement. We were resolved not to allow ourselves to get into the hands of those desperadoes. You must remember that we and all the women had heard of the butchery at Cawnpur, and we knew what defeat meant. If unable to hold out any longer we would have blown ourselves up and all gone out of life together."

"Show me," I said, "the rooms where the women and children staid during those awful months." Then we crossed over and went down into the cellar of the residency. With a shudder of horror indescribable I entered the cellars where 622 women and children had been crowded until the whole floor was full. I know the exact number, for I counted their names on the roll. As one of the ladies wrote in her diary—speaking of these women she said, "They lay upon the floor fitting into each other like bits in a puzzle." Wives had obtained from their husbands the promise that the husbands would shoot them rather than let them fall into the hands of these desperadoes. The women within the residency were kept on the smallest allowance that would maintain life. No opportunity of privacy. The death angel and the birth angel touched wings as they passed. Flies, mosquitoes, vermin in full possession of the place, and these women in momentary expectation that the enraged savages would rush upon them, in a violence of which club and sword and torch and throat cutting would be the milder forms.

Our escort told us again and again of the bravery of these women. They did not despair. They encouraged the soldiery. They waited on the wounded and dying in the hospital. They gave up their stockings for holders of the grapeshot. They solaced each other when their children died. When a husband or father fell, such prayers of sympathy were offered as only women can offer. They endured without complaint. They prepared their own children for burial. They were inspired for the men who stood at their posts fighting till they dropped.

Our escort told us that again and again news had come that Havelock and Outram were on the way to fetch these besieged ones out of their wretchedness. They had received a letter from Havelock rolled up in a quill and carried in the mouth of a disguised messenger, a letter telling them that he was on the way, but the next news was that Havelock had been compelled to retreat. It was constant vacillation between hope and despair. But one day they heard the guns of relief sounding nearer and nearer. Yet all the houses of Lucknow were fortresses filled with armed miscreants, and every step of Havelock and his army was contested—firing from housetops, firing from windows, firing from doorways.

I asked our friend if he thought that the world famous story of a Scotch lass in her delirium hearing the Scotch bagpipes advancing with the Scotch regiment was a true story. He said he did not know but that it was true. Without this man's telling me I knew from my own observation that delirium sometimes quickens some of the faculties, and I rather think the Scotch lass in her delirium was the first to hear the bagpipes. I decline to believe that class of people who would like to kill all the poetry of the world and banish all the fine sentiment. They tell us that Whittier's poem about Barbara Freitchie was founded on a delusion, and that Longfellow's poems immortalized things that never occurred. The Scotch lass did hear the slogan. I almost heard it myself as I stood inside the residency while my escort told of the coming of the Seventy-eighth Highland Regiment.

"Were you present when Havelock came in?" I asked, for I could suppress the question no longer. His answer came:

"I was not at the moment present, but with some other young fellows I saw soldiers dancing while two highland pipers played, and I said, 'What is all this excitement?' Then we came up and saw that Havelock was in, and Outram was in, and the regiments were pouring in."

"Show us where they came in," I exclaimed, for I knew that they did not enter through the gate of the residency, that being banked up inside to keep the murderers out. "Here it is," answered my escort. "Here it is—the embrasure through which they came."

We walked up to the spot. It is now a broken down pile of bricks a dozen yards from the gate. Long grass now, but then a blood spattered, bullet scattered opening in the wall.

As we stood there, although the scene was thirty-seven years ago, I saw them come in—Havelock pale and sick, but triumphant, and Outram, whom all the equestrian statues in Calcutta and Europe cannot too grandly present.

"What then happened?" I said to my escort. "Oh," he said, "that is impossible to tell. The earth was removed from the gate, and soon all the army of relief entered, and some of us laughed, and some cried, and some prayed, and some danced. Highlanders so dust covered and enough blood and wounds on their faces to make them unrecognizable snatched the babes out of their mothers' arms and kissed them and passed the babies along for other soldiers to kiss, and the wounded men crawled out of the hospital to join in the cheering, and it was wild jubilee until the first excitement passed, the story of how many of the advancing army had been slain on the way began to have fearful effect, and the story of suffering that had been endured inside the fort, and the announcement to children that they were fatherless, and to wives that they were widows, submerged the shouts of joy with wailing of agony.

"But were you not embarrassed by the arrival of Havelock and 1400 men who brought no food with them?" He answered: "Of course we were put on smaller rations immediately in order that they might share with us, but we knew that the coming of his re-enforcement would help us to hold the place until further relief should come. Had not this first relief arrived as it did in a day or two at most and perhaps in any hour the besiegers would have broken in, and our end would have come. The Sepoys had dug six mines under the residency and would soon have exploded all."

After we had obtained a few bullets that had been picked out of the wall, and a piece of the bombshell, we walked around the eloquent ruins and put our hands into the scars of the shattered masonry and explored the cemetery inside the fort, where hundreds of the dead soldiers await the coming of the Lord of Hosts at the last day, and we could endure no more. My nerves were all a-tremole, and my emotions were wrung out, and I said, "Let us go." I had seen the residency at Lucknow the day before with a beloved missionary, and he told me many interesting facts concerning the besiegement of that place, but this morning I had seen it in company with one who in that awful 1857 of the Indian mutiny with his own fire had fought the besiegers, and with his own ear had heard the yell of the miscreants as they tried to storm the walls, and with his own eyes had witnessed a scene of pang and sacrifice and endurance and bereavement and prowess and rescue which has made all this Lucknow fortress and its surroundings the Mount Calvary of the nineteenth century.

On the following day, about four miles from the residency, I visited the grave of Havelock. The scenes of hardship and self sacrifice through which he had passed were too much for mortal endurance, and a few days after Havelock left the residency which he had relieved he lay in a tent a-dying, while his son, whom I saw in London on my way here, was reading to the old hero the consolatory Scriptures. The telegraph wires had told all Nations that Havelock was sick unto death. He had received the message of congratulation from Queen Victoria over his triumphs and had been knighted, and such a reception as England never gave to any man since Wellington came back from Waterloo awaited his return. But he will never again see his native land. He has led his last army and planned the last battle. Yet he is to gain another victory. He declared it when in his last hours he said to General Outram: "I die happy and contented. I have for forty years so ruled my life that when death came I might face it without fear. To die is gain." Indeed this was no new sentimentality with him. He once stated that in boyhood with four companions he was accustomed to seek the "seclusion of one of the dormitories for purposes of devotion, though certain in those days of being branded as Methodists and canting hypocrites." He had in early life been immersed in a Baptist church. He acknowledged God in every victory and says in one of his dispatches that he owes it "to the power of the Enfield rifle in British hands, to British pluck and to the blessing of Almighty God on a most righteous cause." He was accustomed to spend two hours every morning in prayer and Bible reading, and if the army was to march at 8 o'clock he arose for purposes of religious devotion at 6 o'clock, and if the army was to march at 60 o'clock he arose at 4.

A plain monument marks Havelock's grave, but the epitaph is as beautiful and comprehensive as anything I have ever seen, and I copied it then and there, and it is as follows: "Here rest the mortal remains of Henry Havelock, major general in the British army and Knight Commander of the Bath, who died at Dilkoosha Lucknow of dysentry produced by the hardships of a campaign in which he achieved immortal fame, on the 24th of November, 1857. He was born on the 5th of April, 1795, at Bishops, Wermouth County, Durham, England. Entered the army 1815. Came to India 1823 and served there with little interruption till his death. He bore an honorable part in the wars of Burma, Afghanistan, the Mahratta campaign of 1843 and the Sutlej of 1845. Retained by adverse circumstances in subordinate position, it was the aim of his life to show that the profession of a Christian is consistent with the fullest discharge of the duties of a soldier. He commanded a division in the Persian expedition of 1857. In the terrible convulsion of that year his genius and character were at length fully developed and known to the world. Saved from shipwreck on the Ceylon coast by the Providence which designed him for greater things, he was nominated to the command of the column destined to relieve the brave garrison of Lucknow. This object, after almost superhuman exertion, he, by the blessing of God, accomplished. But he was not spared to receive on earth the reward he so dearly earned. The Divine Master whom he served saw fit to remove him from the sphere of his labor in the moment of his greatest triumphs. He departed to his rest in humble but confident expectation of far greater rewards and honors which a grateful country was anxious to bestow. In him the skill of a commander, the courage and devotion of a soldier, the learning of a scholar, the grace of a highly bred gentleman and all the social and domestic virtues of a husband, father and friend were blended together, and strengthened, harmonized and adorned by the spirit of a true Christian, the result of the influence of the Holy Spirit on his heart, and of an humble reliance on the merits of a crucified Saviour. II Timothy, iv., 7, 8 'I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love His appearing.' This monument is erected by his sorrowing widow and family."

Is not that magnificent? But I said while standing at Havelock's grave, Why does not England take his dust to herself, and in Westminster abbey make him a pillow? In all her history of wars there is no name so magnetic, yet she has expressed nothing on this man's tomb. His widow reared the tombstone. Do you say, "Let him sleep in the region where he did his grandest deeds?" The same reason would have buried Wellington in Belgium, and Von Moltke at Versailles, and Grant at Vicksburg, and Stonewall Jackson far away from his beloved Lexington, Va. Take him home, O England! The rescuer of the men, women and children at Lucknow! His ear now dulled could not hear the roll of the organ wave of sounds through the venerable abbey the national anthem. But it would hear the same trumpet that brings up from among those sacred walls the form of Outram, his fellow hero in the overthrow of the Indian mutiny. Let Parliament make appropriation from the national treasury, and some great war ship under some favorite admiral sail across Mediterranean and Abrabian seas, and wait at Bombay harbor for the coming of this conqueror of conquerors, and then, saluted by the shipping of all free nations, let him pass on and pass up and come under the arches of the abbey and along the aisles where have been carried the mightiest dead of many centuries.

"JUDGE," said the young man with the torn clothes and the black eye, "considerin' the way the police done me up, I think you ought to let me down easy." "Young man, if you came here expecting this court to be a parachute," replied the judge, with a harsh police court laugh, "you are away off your trolley. Ninety days."—Cincinnati Tribune.

SHE—It takes two to make a bargain, you know. He—Yes; but only one gets it!—Boston Courier.

Well Put.

"It makes me mournful to think," said an old veteran of the G. A., "that this good, right arm of mine which carried a musket in a hundred fights, should now be all doubled up and out of shape with rheumatism." "Well look here, where have you been living all this time, that you don't know St. Jacobs Oil will cure you." And straightway he went for a bottle, and lo: he was cured also. The straight way is the sure way for the accomplishment of any good in this life, and the seeking of the great remedy for the cure of pain is surely the best way. Ask those who have been benefited and they will put you straight.

BECKER—I see by the posters that Footlights, the tragedian, travels under his wife's management. Decker—So do most men, but they don't advertise it.—Brooklyn Life.

PROGRESS.

People who get the greatest degree of comfort and real enjoyment out of life, are those who make the most out of their opportunities. Quick perception and good judgment, lead such promptly to adopt and make use of those refined and improved products of modern inventive genius which best serve the needs of their physical being. Accordingly, the most intelligent and progressive people are found to employ the most refined and perfect laxative to regulate and tone up the stomach, liver, and bowels, when in need of such an agent—hence the great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are made from the purest, most refined and concentrated vegetable extracts, and from forty-two to forty-four are contained in each vial, which is sold at the same price as the cheaper made and more ordinary pills found in the market. In curative virtues, there is no comparison to be made between them and the ordinary pills, as any one may easily learn by sending for a free sample, (four to seven doses) of the Pellets, which will be sent on receipt of name and address on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, they are unequaled. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may *be better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help. Address for free sample,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

"What's there? Things For the Cook, sir";

Methinks it is some

Heckers'

Buckwheat

For the morrow's breakfast.

A HANDSOME PICTURE FREE

WE WILL MAIL POSTPAID a fine Panel Picture, entitled "MEDITATION" in exchange for 15 Large Lion Heads, cut from Lion Coffee wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for list of our other fine premiums, including books, a knife, game, etc.

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The First Potatoes in Ireland.

In the garden adjoining his house at Youghal, Raleigh planted the first potatoes ever grown in Ireland. The vegetable was brought to him from the little colony which he endeavored to establish in Virginia. The colonists started in April, 1585, and Thomas Harriot, one of their number, wrote a description of the country in 1587. He describes a root which must have been the potato:

"Openank are a kind of roots of round form, some of the bigness of walnuts some farre greater, which are found in moist & marish grounds growing many together one by another in ropes, as though they were fastened with a string. Being boiled they are very good meat."

The Spaniards first brought potatoes to Europe, but Raleigh was undoubtedly the first to introduce the plant into Ireland.—St. Nicholas.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

"Dear little hand," he murmured as he kissed her hand and mentally reckoned up what the rings had cost him.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 351, and one will be sent you free.

DEATH AFTER ALL NOT SO GRIM.

The Final Hour Usually Brings Neither Fear nor Pain.

Familiarity with death is apt to alter one's earlier conceptions of it. Two ideas are very generally accepted which experience shows to be false. One is that the dying usually fear death; and the other, that the act of dying is accompanied by pain. It is well known to all physicians that when death is near its terrors do not seem to be felt by the patient. Unless the imagination is stimulated by the frightful portrayal of the "pangs of death," or of the sufferings which some believe the soul must endure after dissolution, it is rare, indeed, that the last days or hours of life are passed in dread. Oliver Wendell Holmes has recorded his protest against the custom of telling a person who does not actually ask to know that he cannot recover. As that loving observer of mankind asserts, so must everyone who knows whereof he speaks assert that people almost always come to understand that recovery is impossible it is rarely needful to tell anyone that this is the case. When nature gives the warning death appears to be as little feared as sleep. Most sick persons are very, very tired: sleep—long, quiet sleep—is what they want. I have seen many people die. I have never seen one who seemed to fear death except when it was or seemed to be rather far away. Even those who are constantly haunted while strong and well with a dread of the end of life forget their fear when that end is at hand.

As for the act of dying—the final passage from life to death—it is absolutely without evidence that the oft-repeated assertions of its painfulness are made. Most people are unconscious for some hours before they die and in the rare cases where consciousness is retained unimpaired until a few minutes before the end the last sensation must be of perfect calm and rest. It is worse than cruel to add to the natural dread of death which oppresses the majority of us while in good health the dread of dying.—Dr. J. W. Roosevelt, in Scribner.

The Lord Knows.

Some years ago in a Maine town a revival had been conducted jointly by two churches. When the meetings were concluded one dominie put forth his best work and succeeded in getting nearly all the converts into his fold. The next Sunday the other parson felt that this circumstance needed a word of explanation, so, looking down at the handful of converts in his congregation, he said:

"Brethren, it doesn't make any odds who strings the fish—the Lord knows who caught 'em."

THERE are some preachers who only appear to work at their trade one day in the week.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

It is said that the secretary bird in attacking a snake uses one wing as a shield and the other as a club.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., $1

Martinique gives the world bananas and sugar.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Werchojansk, Siberia, is the coldest known spot on earth.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They sit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

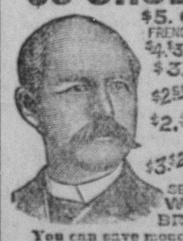
A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,

77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4, $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2, $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3, $2.50 $2, $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middlemen's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

THE SALES LADY.

Often in the morning
There comes a feeling
Of weariness, indescribable;
Not exactly ill,
Nor fit to go to the store,
But too near well
To remain away.

One • Ripans • Tabule

Taken at night,
Before retiring,
Or just after dinner,
Has been known
To drive away that
Weariness—for months

EASTMAN COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers both sexes the best educational advantages at the lowest cost. Healthful; best influences; elective studies. Superior instruction. Departments of *Book-keeping and Business Studies; Shorthand and Typewriting; English and Modern Languages; Penmanship and Drawing*; the elementary branches, etc. NO VACATIONS. Positions obtained for competent students. Address, for Catalogue, CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, 59 Washington Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. COLLEGE

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A Dictionary of English, Geography, Biography, Fiction, Etc.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Standard of the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Government Printing Office, and of nearly all the Schoolbooks. Commended by every State Superintendent of Schools.

G. & C. Merriam Co., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pages, Illustrations, etc.

It's a cold day for the housekeeper when *Pearline* gets left. Take *Pearline* from washing and cleaning and nothing remains but hard work. It shows in the things that are washed; it tells on the woman who washes. *Pearline* saves work, and works safely. It leaves nothing undone that you want done well; what it leaves undone, it ought not to do.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back*. 583 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 6.

SANTA CLAUS'
CARNIVAL
—AT THE—
THE RACKET
No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

The entire working force of the big store has been pressed into the service of American children's

PATRON SAINT.

"The Racket" has been chartered as his special workshop and headquarters in Bellefonte and if there is another place in Centre County that shows as great a variety of articles suitable for presents, we havn't heard of it yet, neither has

THE OLDEST INHABITANT!

Don't wait until the last week. We are very busy now. What will it be in the

SWEET BYE-AND-BYE!

Its sweet buy and buy now.

DO U C?

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the abvantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

—John T. Lee went down to Jersey Shore on a business trip last Tuesday.

—Dr. O. W. Pellman, of Mifflinburg, spent last Thursday night in Centre Hall.

—Miss Grace Smith left last week on a several weeks' visit to friends in Williamsport.

—Miss Anna Mingle left Friday morning for a visit of several days with friends in Mifflinburg.

—Miss Ella W. Barr, who has been located at Greysville, Pa., for some time past has again taken up her residence at Tusseyville.

—Our ever pleasant friend, Geo. W. Spangler, of Tusseyville, gave us a call and reports health good over in that section; he publishes letters of administration on the estate of Polly Mulbarger.

—Miss Sarah Arnold, one of Centre Hill's pleasant ladies, gave our sanctum a call, and, like hundreds of others says she could not do without the "Reporter," and handed over the cash for another year.

—George Weaver and Sid Krumrine, two of Rebersburg's leading citizens, spent a day visiting relatives in this place and gave us a warm handshake. They report the general health good in Miles township and sausages big and plenty.

—Prof. O. L. Gramley, Co. Supt., called at the REPORTER office on Wednesday. He was in the district visiting the schools. At present he is busy arranging details for the coming teachers' institute, which will be held at Bellefonte, beginning on the 19th. He has secured a good corps of instructors and lecturers.

Death of Mrs. Geo. Shafer.

Mrs. Shafer, wife of the venerable George Shafer, of Madisonburg, died at her home on Saturday last, after an illness of several weeks.

She was married twice, her first husband was William Bear, a well-to-do merchant of Madisonburg, who died some 35 years ago. She was an estimable lady and a member of the Ref. church; her age was about 80 years.

Has Never Seen the Cars.

James Ewing, of Clinton township, Butler county, is ninety-nine years and eleven months old, and has never yet seen the cars, although he has resided within seven miles of a railroad for the last fifteen years. He is tall and vigorous, and about every Sunday for the past forty years he has walked to the U. P. church, a distance of two miles from his home.

Case Against Judge Faulkner Dropped.

The charge of embezzlement, for which Associate Judge Collins Faulkner was to have been tried at this term of court, has been withdrawn, Judge Faulkner having settled up in full. The charge was a failure to turn over taxes collected by Judge Faulkner in 1892 for the borough of Philipsburg.

—Fine groceries—and they are sold at prices pleasing to the customer.—Isaac Smith & Sons.

—A good warm overcoat is necessary this weather and you can get just what you want, and at the right figure too, at Lewins, Bellefonte.

MAN AND DEER IN A DEADLOCK.

A Peculiar Predicament, and the Unlooked for Finale.

A few days ago Mr. John Wert was in the woods in the east end of Miles township, when he heard the approach of dogs after a deer. Stationing himself behind a stout sapling he soon observed the deer and dogs coming along the deer considerably run down, and that it was coming quite close to him and the sapling. It was a buck, and as he passed the tree Wert reached out caught it by the horns, and with the other arm around the sapling he took hold of the other horn, and held the deer against the tree. Then came the fix—to let go his hold the deer would go for Wert and make it hot for him, and he could not hold on to him forever. Here was the dilemma. Fortunately Nathaniel Hawk came that way, and seeing the box the man and deer were in, Hawks with a dirk proceeded to cut the deer's throat, but a hind leg of the animal soon came along and sent the knife a kitting out of Hawk's hand. A barlow was then brought into requisition and with this they managed to saw off the buck's throat.

Wert and Hawk had always been bitter enemies, but this unexpected episode, and a divisfon of venison healed it all. Neither of the men had a gun and had not been out hunting.

That New Fair.

Bellefonte papers assert that the new fair movement is not dead, but still living, and that up to date ten thousand dollars have been subscribed. It will take at least another ten thousand to make the project a success on the scale contemplated. We suppose the grangers have invested some eight thousand dollars in the Centre Hall pic-nic ground, and as Bellefonters mean that the new fair ground shall eclipse any other fair ground in the state, three times ten thousand dollars may not be under the mark to carry out the idea and make it a drawing institution.

Aged 96 and Near her End.

The oldest person perhaps, on this side our county, is Mrs. Potter, mother of Fergus Potter, Esq., of Harris tp. On Saturday of this week mother Potter will round her 96 year, a remarkable age and one which few attain. A few days ago this venerable matron was affected by paralysis and she has been hopelessly low since. Her long life was one of usefulness.

Since the above was in type, the old lady died; she breathed her last on Monday night. Funeral on Thursday forenoon, (to-day.) Burial at the Branch cemetery.

Quarterly Meeting.

The first Quarterly meeting by the "United Evangelical Church" will be held for the Centre Hall charge at Zion Saturday, 2 p. m.; preaching at Zion Saturday at 7 p. m. and Communion Sunday at 10 a. m.; at Centre Hall, Communion Sunday at 7 p. m.. Prof. Gobble, President of Central Pennsylvania College will fill the pulpit at each of these services.

C. H. GOODLING, Pastor.

Worms as Weather Signs.

Another weather prophet comes to the front by stating that the surest sign to determine the character of the coming winter can be found in the yards. If worms are close to the surface it is pretty safe to assert that it will be a mild winter, but if they are two or three feet in the soil the winter will be severe.

Killed a Three-Pronged Buck.

On last Thursday the Potters Mills hunting party shot a three pronged buck which dressed 118 pounds. The fleet-footed was brought down by the rifle of L. F. Farner, this being the second one shot by Mr. Farner this fall.

Holding Services.

Rev. Illingsworth of the Methodist church, is holding services at this place during the week. Rev. Illingsworth is an able minister and we trust his efforts will be crowned with success.

After Deer.

On Monday morning the Bradford hunting party, numbering eleven, went into the mountains in Stone valley, Huntingdon county for deer. They will remain a week chasing the game.

Do Not Command Big Prices.

Turkeys have been plenty this year but not to be a drug in the market as was the case last year. They are selling at from 8 to 9 cents per lb. live weight.

Not a Big Success.

Taken altogether, deer hunting did not pan out well this fall. In fact we know of no season that has rewarded hunters so poorly.

—We have an unexcelled line of Canned goods, Nuts, Raisins, Peaches, Prunes, Apricots, etc.—Isaac Smith & Sons.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at at reasonable price.

FOSTER'S PREDICTIONS.

The Kind of Weather We are to Have Through Christmas Month.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from Nov. 28 to Dec. 2 and Dec. 4 to 8 The next on its journey around the earth will reach the Pacific coast, near Seattle, about the 9th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 10th, the great central valleys the 11th to 13th and the eastern states about the 14th.

This will probably be a dry storm, its path by way of the upper lakes, north of the lower lakes, through Nova Scotia and south of Newfoundland. Light snows will fall north of the path and light rains south of it, accompanied by warm weather throughout the United States, followed by a moderate cool wave.

The warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 9th, the great central valleys about the 11th and the eastern states about the 13th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 12th, the great central valleys about the 14th, and the eastern states about the 16th. My weather calculations for 1895 are now complete, and, in these bulletins, will be given about the last of each month the average temperature and rainfall for the month following. Correspondents promptly answered if stamps are remitted.

December 1894, temperature and rainfall in the eastern states will be about the general average of the month for many years past. This does not apply to any one locality, but as an average to the states lying east of the Allegheny mountains. The same rule applies to all the divisions for which I give forecasts of rainfall and temperature.

The central portions of the United States are promised a warm December; the balance of the country an average temperature. Rainfall will generally be about or a little below the normal.

Taking it Turn-about.

In the Zion Evangelical church, near Tusseyville, to which the followers of Bishop Dubs still hold the keys, preaching has recently been held turn-about by the two wings of the disunited. The Dubs people cheerfully permitting the Esher ministers to occupy that pulpit. That sounds to us like the admonition of St. Paul, "Brethren dwell together in peace."

Perhaps by a repetition of such little courtesies all around the inharmonious might be brought to sweet harmony again, and the alleged rejected compromise, if again proposed, would result like the meeting of the once estranged patriarchs, in a joyous embrace.

Heiser and Grumbine Caught.

The principals of the Monroe township robbery gang are caught. They have been pillaging too long and their boldness led them into a trap. U. G. Heiser, a young man who resides near Shamokin Dam and last spring was anxious to become a correspondent of the *Post*, is under $1000 bail. Harris Grumbine is boarding with Sheriff Brown at Lewisburg. The robbers were arrested last Thursday on suspicion. The houses were searched and nearly all the goods stolen from Dr. Rook's store at Winfield were recovered. These are two of the fellows named by George Rusk as being in the Baily conspiracy as published in the *Post* Sept. 20th.—Middleburg *Post*.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Geo. M. Walker, of Milesburg, and Almira McCloskey, of Romola.

Harvey H. Tressler, of College twp., and Nettie Benner, of Benner township.

Wm. C. Kelly and Mollie Saylor, of Spring twp.

Frank Tharp and Regina Gettig, of Harris twp.

Brief Local Items.

Excepting Tuesday afternoon, we had fine weather this week, but cold.

Extra copies of the REPORTER can always be had at the office—price 3 cts. per copy.

There is still a little diptheria lingering at Pleasant Gap, but the worst is over.

After a Flock of Wild Turkeys.

Some of our shootists have been after the flock of wild turkeys prowling around in the woods near here, but nary a gobuler has yet been brought to town.

The Fifth Snow.

Friday morning showed up the fifth snow about 1½ inches in depth, making four inches of snow thus far. A light drizzle of rain followed, with rain on Saturday:

To be Rebuilt.

The Millhall brick works, recently destroyed by fire, are about to be rebuilt.

—Fiber and wooden pails at—Isaac Smith & Sons.

—Price, quality and style are prominent factors when you are buying clothing. Purchasers will find these to their advantage at Lewins, Bellefonte. No shoddy in the house.

HASTINGS A BUSY MAN.

The Office Hunters Give Him Little Time for a Rest.

Since Gen. Hastings returned home last Tuesday he has been kept as busy receiving and answering office seekers as he was the first week after the election. There has been one continual stream of people coming and going from all parts of the state during the past four days, and Saturday the crowd was so great and started so early in the morning that Hastings had no time to breakfast until 12 o'clock. He on Monday appointed James M. Auter as messenger, and other appointments will likely be made this week. Mr. Beitler, his private secretary, who had been in Philadelphia, returned Saturday night accompanied by his wife. Between the office seekers and disposing of a heavy correspondence both Gen. Hastings and Mr. Beitler are kept busy from early in the morning till late at night.

Among Big Hogs.

Big porkers seem to be plenty all over. There can't be a big calamity after all.

Wm. Sholl, down town, on Wednesday slaughtered three hogs, of which two dressed 912 lbs., average 456 each; the third and smallest one dressed 330. They were a fine trio.

Wm. F. Rearick, of Farmer's Mills, writes us he killed a porker that was pigged on the 17 of March and slaughtered 28 of November, making it 255 days old, and it weighed 290 pounds dressed. We make room up head for friend Rearick for beating on short-time fat hogs.

James A. Keller killed a whoppen porker on Tuesday, which dressed 400 pounds.

B. F. Yearick, near this place, killed a hog which dressed about 450.

A fellow reports having eaten 28 inches of sausage at one sitting. If the sausage was the thickness of a lead-pencil we believe it, but if like a lady's baloon sleeve, guess its a lie.

Joseph Miller, of Rebersburg, killed a hog that dreseed 530. Snyder Miller of same place killed three that had a combined weight of over 1300 dressed.

Hiram Durst killed a hog that went 410 dressed.

J. W. Stover, at Millheim, killed two hogs that averaged 470 apiece.

Real Estate for Sale.

A 165 acre farm on turnpike west of Millheim one mile, and 100 acres in Millheim boro, are offered for sale, by A. J. Gephart. Here is an opportunity to invest in first class real estate. See adv. in another colum.

Gen. Wolf Ill in Florida.

Gen. Jonathan Wolf, once a prominent character in Brush valley, is seriously ill at his present home in Florida, as we regret to learn.

Gen. Wolf left Miles township, his native place, some ten years ago, and went to Louisiana, where he took to raising cotton, but it did not seem to turn out very rosy for him and he shifted over to Florida where he is suffering from pneumonia. Little has been heard of the General since he left his home in the eastern end of Brush valley as he communicates only occasionally with one or two of his old acquaintances.

The title of general he acquired from his having been elected brigadier general of brigade consisting of the volunteer companies of Centre county in the good old "battalion days" when ginger cakes were trump and washed down by small beer. Gen. Wolf's predecessor was Gen. George Buchanan, of Spring Mills, dec'd. Wolf was the last brigadier general of the home volunteer brigade, as the civil war blotted out most of those old volunteer organzations, and which were the pride of Penns valley, with its uniformed infantry and fine cavalry companies. Gen. Wolf was elected about the same time that Maj. J. B. Fisher was elected brigade inspector.

Gen. Wolf at one time was possessed of a fortune, but it was scattered in wild ways and by excessive liberality without doing any good. He was genial and fond of a good time.

Nearly all the REPORTER readers have a recollection of Gen. Wolf.

Bargains at Lowest Cash Prices

Felt sailors at 60 cts., in brown, black, and navy blue; all felt hats reduced in price. Imported Saxony yarns, all colors, at 10 cts. per hank; Germantown wool, Ice wool, Fairy floss, Shetland floss and Zephyrs, at very low prices to close them out. Crochet silks all colors at 35 cts. per ball. A nice line of stamped linens at very low prices, such as bureau scarfs, stand covers, tidies, pillow shams, etc. Fancy plush balls and ornaments, cushion cord, silk floss on skeins and balls, wash silks, crochet cotton all colors, and many other things. Come and see and the low prices will suit you.

Yours Respectfully,
dec6-4t MRS. C. B. BOOB.

—Spices at pleasing prices.—Isaac Smith & Sons.

—Ladies' and Childrens' Coats, prices $3.20 up to $9.50; the finest line in Penns valley. Come see before buying elsewhere at—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

—300 pair Bed Blankets 96 cts., now 58 cts. per pair.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

—Ladies' Button Shoes, was $1.45, now 98cts.

—A dollar's worth of goods for your dollar is the medium of exchange a Lewins, Bellefonte.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	62
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	35
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	20
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	16
Tallow	4
Potatoes	45
Sides	8

The White Fair : :

CHRISTMAS OPENING....

Bginni ng Saturday, Dec. 8th.....

Remarkable Exhibition of Seasonable Goods. . . .

Balance of Ladies' Coats at Great Sacrifice. . .
Choicest Line of Curtains--Both Heavy and Lace.
A Host of Ornamental and Useful Articles.
Lamps, and Silk Shades--Paper for Fine Paper Shades. : : :
Writing Paper, Tablets, Pencils, Etc, at Extremely Low Prices. : : :

The White Fair : :

Watch For It!
Wait For It!
Come To It!

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.

NEVER BEFORE

In the history of the Mercantile trade was such an opportunity afforded for purchasing goods. - - - -

-- The Low Tariff Prices --

Still Prevail.

Ten Dollar Suits,	now at	6.50	Six Dollar Suits,	now at	4.25
Eight " "	"	5.00	Five " "	"	3.50
Seven " "	"	4.50	Four " "	"	3.25
Black Cheviot Suits that were 12.00.	now	8.50	Black Cheviot Suits that were 8.00.....	now	6.50
Same that were 10.00	"	7.50	Same that were 7.00,	"	5.00

BOYS' SUITS AWAY BELOW PAR.

$10 Suits	-	now at	$6.00	4 "	-	"	3.35
8 "	-	"	5.00	3 "	-	"	2.25
7 "	-	"	4.50	2 "	-	"	1.50
6 "	-	"	4.25	1.50 "	-	"	1.25
5 "	-	"	3.50	1.25 "	-	"	1.00

Extraordinary Reductions in - -
- - Ladies' and Children's Shoes!

$3.50	Ladies' Hand-made Fine Dongola Button Shoes,	-	now	$2.50	
3.00	" " " "	"	2.30		
2.00	" Fine Dongola Button Shoes,	- -	"	1.50	
1.75	" " "	- -	"	1.25	
1.50	" " "	- -	"	1.00	

☞ The above are all first-class goods, best stock and fine workmanship, and excellent wearing qualities.

Men's Good, Solid, Working Shoe,	-	-	-	-	-	1.00					
" " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	1.25					
" " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	1.50					

Douglas Shoes Reduced as Follows:

Five Dollar Shoes,	-	-	-	-	-	now	$4.00
Four " "	-	-	-	-	-	"	3.50
Three " "	-	-	-	-	-	"	2.75

Same extraordinary reductions in Boys' Shoes of same manufacture.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

Strictly All-Wool Heavy Knee Pants for Boys 4 to 14 Years, at 50 Cents.

Boys' All Wool Knee Pants, worth $1.00---now 50 cents.

Boys' Heavy Knee Pants, worth 40 cents, now 25 cents.